HENNESSY'S

THREE STAR

BRANDY.

Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 53,001—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**

LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th Oct.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st „
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R London	14th „
* PENINSULAR	5295	A G. Cubitt	21st „
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th „

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fraschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	A. Martinolich	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 23rd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 26th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KANGRA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 27th Oct., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 22nd October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 3,000 tons, on or about 31st October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzina	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to England and the Continent.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO to Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
IDZUMI MARU	3220	M. Yagi	11th Oct.	21st Oct.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3233	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison	Not Fixed.	
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4105	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4621	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager,
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE „ „ Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285

PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.

ALSO

OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.,

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA

CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU

OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS.

MOST SUITABLE FOR COATING MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY BOILERS.

COVERING CAPACITY PER TON :

"ARROW" BRAND, 400 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick,
"INVINCIBLE" BRAND, 330 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.
"CHALLENGE" BRAND, 280 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & CO'S.

UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION : Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month.
„ 24 „ „ 26 „ „

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS.
3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,

CALCUTTA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE AND PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE

MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.
COMMENCING MONDAY, 2ND NOVEMBER.
First appearance in India of the
LONDON COMEDY COMPANY
In a repertoire of new and
UP-TO-DATE COMEDIES.
MONDAY, AND TUESDAY,
2ND AND 3RD NOVEMBER,
For the first time in Bombay.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,
"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES,"

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.
"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

NOTE.—The Programmes will be strictly adhered to throughout the Season.

The Principal Members of the Company are due to arrive in Bombay on October 24th by the P. & O. S. S. "Oriental."

All Scenery and effects are carried and pieces will be produced in West End London Style.

Plan of Theatre now open at SOUNDY & Co. and Seats can be Booked.

THE AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY is to raise a LOAN of Rs. 1,83,600 in open Market, on the Security of Municipal Revenues for Drainage Works, the rate of interest being 4½ per cent. per annum.

Forms of application and notices inviting Tenders can be had on application.

Tenders are to be received till 5th November, 1903, 5 P. M.

MOTILAL LALBHAI,
President, A. M.

17th October, 1903.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

REQUIRED a European RESIDENT SECRETARY. The Secretary will be expected to devote his whole time to the Club. No one need apply who is not already a member of some recognised Club.

Salary Rs. 400 a month with free room and lodge.

Application with record of previous experience to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Club of Western India, Poona.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDER FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his Office, Ballard Road, up till 1 p.m. (Gunfire), FRIDAY, October 23rd, for the supply of the following STORES for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st, 1904:—

Stores.	Deposit to accompany Tender. Rs.	a.
Castings	250	0
Lime	250	0
Sand, Shingle and Bricks	250	0
Cocoanut and Castor Oil	250	0
Cocoanut Oil for Lightship use	250	0
Wrought Iron and Steel	500	0
Stationery, English,	250	0
" Indian	250	0
Provisions	250	0
Sundries	500	0
Ironmongery	500	0
Metals	250	0
Files	250	0
Cement	250	0
Ropes	250	0
Paints and Oils	250	0
Timber	500	0

N.B.—Cheques will not be received.

1. Forms of tender and schedules of articles and other particulars may be obtained and samples inspected at the Engineer's Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of Rs. 2 for each schedule.

The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

The Tenderer will be bound by his tender as to each item or article for which he tenders and any part of a tender may be accepted and the remainder rejected.

2. The cost of stamping the Agreement to be borne by the successful Tenderer.

3. Each tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his tender.

4. Samples of Oil for Light ship use must be sent in not later than the 5th October, 1903.

Each sample should be delivered in one 5-gallon can, marked on the outside with a private mark which should be indicated in the tender. No other mark indicating the name of the Firm by whom the sample is sent should appear on the can.

E. A. CORKE,
Engineer's Storekeeper.

Stores Office, Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay, 16th September, 1903.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS require the services of a MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Assistant to their Superintendent of Machinery.

Candidates must be specially qualified in electrical engineering.

The salary offered is Rs. 600, rising in annual increments of Rs. 50 to R. 750.

No allowance will be made in the way of exchange compensation.

The salary is inclusive of all allowances, but free quarters will be provided and first class railway fare to Calcutta will be paid by the Commissioners.

The selected Candidate will be required to pass a medical examination and an engagement will be made for three years and as long as he is in their employment he will be required to devote the whole of his time to the Commissioners' service. On the expiration of that period, should the appointment be confirmed, service from the date of joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the (Indian) Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Age should not exceed 35 years.

The selected Candidate will be expected to take up his appointment on or before the 1st December, 1903.

Applications will be received up to 1st November, 1903.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

ONE WEEK MORE !

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.

COMMENCING
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1903.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods, everything in Stock to be Sold off at Greatly Reduced Prices. The Sale will, therefore, go on for ONE WEEK MORE, as there is no room for New Stock which is shortly expected. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge, Muslins, Crepons, Woolen and Cotton, Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without restriction. Our Great Sale for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity while it lasts. All Customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we promise they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON,
7-S, Sitaram Building, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold ; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected ; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken.
Rules of Business on application.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY
BY
TODARMAR;
[illegible] Postage half-anna ;
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE WESTERN INDIA GENERAL AGENCY have THIS DAY STARTED BUSINESS, at No. 5, Rogay Buildings, Fort, Bombay.
13th October, 1903.

THE GOVERNMENT of MADRAS notify that the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS has been TRANSFERRED to the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, MADRAS, to whom in future all communications should be addressed.

(Signed.) A. G. CARDEW,
Ag. Secretary to the Government.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED, are carrying on the business of the ALUMINIUM DEPARTMENT of the SCHOOL of ARTS on the same terms and conditions.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th November, 1903 for the SUPPLY of MEDICAL STORES and DRUGS required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904.

2. Tenders must be submitted on Printed Forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer at Hubli, on payment of one Rupee per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contract will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the Company's Medical Officer direct.

4. The Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S.M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores".

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent, S. M. Railway, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, LT.-COL., RE.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, 13th October, 1903.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 16th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1904:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II ; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III ; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the AGENT, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores."
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery."
"Tender for Clothing."

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 17th November, 1903, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 12th October 1903.

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

THE COMMISSIONERS require the services of an experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER as Superintendent of Machinery which includes the charge of the Commissioners' Workshops, Hydraulic Machinery, locomotives, rolling stock, electric power station and lighting, steamers, light-vessels, launches and other craft.

The salary offered is Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

No allowance will be made in the way of exchange compensation.

The salary is inclusive of all allowances, but free quarters will be provided and first class train fare to Calcutta will be paid by the Commissioners.

The selected Candidate will be required to pass a medical examination, and an engagement will be made for three years, and as long as he is in their employment he will be required to devote the whole of his time to the Commissioners' service. On the expiration of that period should the appointment be confirmed, service from the date of joining the Port Commissioners' employment will be counted as qualifying for leave and pension under the ordinary rules laid down in the (Indian) Civil Service Regulations so far as adopted by the Port Commissioners.

Age should not exceed 35 years.

The selected Candidate will be expected to take up his appointment on or before the 1st December 1903.

Applications will be received up to 1st November, 1903.

R. A. DONNITHORNE,
Secretary, Port Commissioners, Calcutta.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED...	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	„ 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	„ 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
„ J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2% per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ „ „ minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years...	5 per cent.
„ 1 Year	4½ „
„ 6 Months	4 „
„ 3 „	3½ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances.
4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5¼ per cent. per annum,
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL........... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 9,410,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract, Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong second-hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, platedware, rich glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, first rate pictures and oleographs, handsome large Persian carpets, hanging and table kerosine lamps a handsome glass-fronted office brougham by Stephens and Sons, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c. &c., the property of the Right Rev. Dr. James McArthur, Lord Bishop of Bombay.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of November, 1903, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of E. W. NOBLE Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 1 of 1901, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree absolute for sale made in the same suit on 15th October, 1903, all the right, title and interest of Ardesir Hormusji Tadivala, now an Insolvent, in the following immoveable properties of his father situate at Poona.

AT CIVIL LINES, POONA, IN THE DISTRICT OF POONA AND REGISTRATION SUBDISTRICT OF HAVELI AND WITHIN THE LIMIT OF MALI.

FIRSTLY.—A piece of land registered in Survey No. 107, admeasuring about three acres and eighteen goonthas land tax Rupees five and annas four with two bangalows and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No 111 Civil Lines Poona and bounded as follows:—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of Survey No. 108, on the North by land of Survey No 110, and on the South by Railway compound wall.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No 111 admeasuring about two acres and two goonthas land tax rupees three and annas two with a bangalow and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 113 Civil Lines Poona and bounded as follows.—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of Survey No. 109 and 115, on the South by land of Survey No 110 and on the North by land of Survey No. 112

THIRDLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No 112, admeasuring about one acre and twenty seven goonthas land tax rupees three and annas twelve with a bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under Survey No. 114 Civil Lines Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of survey No. 115, on the South by land of Survey No. 111 and on the North by land of Survey No 113.

FOURTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 113 admeasuring about two acres and thirty-nine goonthas land tax rupees seven and bounded as follows:—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of Survey No. 115, on the South by land of Survey No. 112 and on the North by land of Survey No. 114.

FIFTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 114 admeasuring about three acres and two goonthas land tax rupees seven and annas eight with a bungalow and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 115 Civil Lines Poona and bounded as follows.—On the East by the private roadway, on the West by the land of Survey No. 115 on the South by land of Survey No. 113 and on the North by land of Survey No. 118.

SIXTHLY.—A piece of land registered under survey No. 118 admeasuring nine acres and twenty eight goonthas land tax rupees twenty-eight and annas eight and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey No. 119, Sub No. 7 and property of Shaik Adam Issoobbhai, on the West by land of Survey No. 116 and 177, on the South by land of Survey and on No. 114 the North by River Mulla Mutha.

SEVENTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 119 admeasuring about two acres and thirty-one goonthas land tax rupees eight with bungalow and buildings thereon and open ground and assessed by the Municipality under No. 177 and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey 119 on the West by private roadway, on the South by land of Survey No. 106 next herein after described and on the North by land of Survey No. 119 sub No. 6 being the property of Shaik Issoobbhai Bora.

EIGHTLY.—A piece of land registered under survey No 106 admeasuring about one acre and eight goonthas land tax rupee one and annas eight with bungalow and buildings thereon and assessed by the Municipality under No 118 and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey No. 119, on the West by private road way, on the South by Public Road and on the North by the property herein before seventhly described.

NINTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 102 admeasuring about one acre and thirty six goonthas land tax rupees two and annas eight with bungalow and buildings thereon and assessed by the Municipality under No. 122 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property next hereinafter described, on the West by land of Survey No. 103 know as Ruby Hall, on the South by Public Road known as Bund Road and on the North by old race course.

TENTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 102, admeasuring about one acre and thirty-six goonthas land tax rupees three with bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No. 123 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Shunkar Pandurang known as Phoenix Lodge, on the West by land of Survey, No. 102, bungalow No. 122, hereinbefore described, on the South by Bund Road and on the North by old race course.

ELEVENTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 100 and Sub No. 2, admeasuring about nine goonthas land tax annas two and Survey No. 101 sub No. 2 admeasuring seven goonthas land tax annas two with bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No. 125 and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey No. 78, the property of Shunkar Pandurang and now owned by Hariprasad Ratanram Desai, on the West by land of Survey No. 101, and 100, Sub No. 1 the property of Shunkar Pandurang known as Phoenix Lodge, on the South by Bund Road and on the North by old race course.

PROPERTY IN HAVELI TALUKA, WITHIN THE LIMIT OF MUNGERY VILLAGE.

TWELFTHLY.—A piece of land known as Maharki land registered under Survey No. 32 admeasuring three acres and thirty one goonthas land tax rupees six with bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No 199 and stables and chawls thereon assessed by the Municipality No. 200 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the West by the property of Bholagir Margir, on the South by Public Road leading from City to Ghorpuri Lines, and on the North partly by the property of Hajee Cassum Juma and partly by Public Road.

THIRTEENTHLY.—A piece of land situate at Lanowli in the village of Tungarli, taluka Maval, Survey No 99, measuring about four acres.

FOURTEENTHLY.—A piece of land situate at Taluka Khed, in the village of Seroli land Survey No. 189, measuring 2 acres and eleven goonthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smitham Bland and Noble, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1903.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR DRAWING-ROOM FURNISHERS, MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Dady House," Church Gate Street, Fort, the following valuable fancy goods, consisting of bentwood new furniture by J. J. Cohen, large size musical boxes, playing Hindustani tunes with spare records, singing bird in cage, Edison concert and home phonographs, electric fans, majolica jardiniers figures and vases, carriage and sofa cushions and table covers, best platedware, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, bamboo furniture, carriage time-pieces, marble clocks, binoculars, dressing cases, bronze figures, &c.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 340 BAGS CALCUTTA RICE.

On FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the concerned—

Ex s.s. Upada.

M
A
O J } 340 bags Calcutta rice.
F F D R

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

AUCTION SALE of a Pucca-built Bungalow on the Teethul Road (about 7 minutes' walk from the Bulsar Railway Station).

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., under instructions from the owner, will sell by Public Auction (unless otherwise disposed off by private contract) at their Rooms in Bombay on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of ground, admeasuring 3,033 square yards or thereabouts, together with a pucca-built lower-storeyed bungalow, without-houses standing thereon. The bungalow, which is most conveniently situated on the road to Teethul at a distance of about 7 minutes' walk from the Bulsar Railway Station, consists of one drawing-room, three bed-rooms and two bath-rooms, with a separate dressing-room attached to each of the said bath-rooms, and has a verandah about 10 feet broad, and is surrounded by a compound of the dimensions above stated. It is built on sanitary principles, being open on all sides and commanding the westerly sea breeze. It is assessed under Municipal Ward F, No. 7. There is a large well in the vicinity supplying fresh water all the year round.

The property is kept open on view, and private offers for the same will be received by the Undersigned.

For inspection of plan, conditions of sale, &c., application may be made to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Karelwady, Thakorwar, opposite the Panday Dharamsala, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, glassware and crockery, American harmonium by Mason and Hamlin, in good order, brass standing lamps, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of Mr. Nanabhai Burjorjee Saklatwala.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA.

On MONDAY next, the 26th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—

Ex s. s. Neirung.

A
O J } 102 chests, 11,278 lbs. orange pekoe, in lots to suit purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 21st October, 1903.

OH! MY LIMBS! When did you say it last? There is no need of your having to say it; try ZUM ZUM OIL. Cures all pains and aches, Rheumatic or Neuralgic, Ans. 12,—MADON SONS & Co., Bombay.

MR. GEORGE ARNOLD.
The only English Auctioneer in Bombay,
Apollo Street, Fort.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
BONA-FIDE SALE.
THURSDAY next, October 22nd, 1903.

Mr. GEORGE ARNOLD has received instructions to offer for bona-fide sale, at his Auction Rooms as above,

A FULL BAND ORCHESTRIEN

Playing upon 244 pipes, with drums, cymbols, bells triangle, etc.

The instrument is contained in a very handsome oak case with glass doors and panels and will be offered together with

12 rollers playing 9 European and 3 Hindoo selections.

N.B.—The instrument is in good order, only requiring slight repair and cleaning.

On view daily from 9 till 5.

Auction will commence at 2 p.m.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Bombay, 17th October, 1903.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	88 7-16	= — 3-16
3 do. Rentes	96 3-4	= unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	105	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 15-16	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	28 1-2	= + 1-4
2 months hence	28	= + 1-4
Spot in New York	61 3-4	= + 5-8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·14 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin „	20·42 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·85 1-2	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 5-8 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 5-8 pr ct	= + 3-8
7 day market loans	2 1-8 pr ct	= unchanged

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £150,000.

Rubber—Para Rubber 4 5 1-2, plus 1-2d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Guzerat 34 3-4. Oct.-Nov Sellers.

Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34 1-2. Nov.-Dec Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.

Linseed Bold 33 3-4. Oct.-Nov. Buyers. Tone steady.

Arrival—Steamer Lonsdale.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·26 — 10. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·25	5·20	5·18	5·16
— 2	— 1	— 1	— 2

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June
5·17	5·17	5·17	5·18
— 1	— 1	— 2	— 1

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	50,000	bales.
Do. last year	51,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	24,000	„
Do. do Continent	20,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9·70	— 10
Futures, month of Dec.	9·45	— 21
Do. do. March	9·50	— 21

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 5-8 — 3-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·35 — 14
Do. do. April	9·56 — 14
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Monday, 19th October, 1903:—

Cotton	1,168	bales.
Wheat	24,428	cwts.
Linseed	4,558	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	11,656	„
Gingellyseed	6,732	„
Poppyseed	793	„
Groundnuts	472	„
Castorseed	5,683	„
Rice	1,316	„
Myrabollams	56	„
Cottonseed	8,014	„

The local markets are closed for the Devali Holidays.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggar .... Nil
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	96 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 15-16
Bar Silver	28 1-2

The sum of about £150,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

SILVALIN.

A new process of making wood-cellulose into yarn and fabrics is gaining favour in several European countries. It is known as the "Silvalin patent," and is looked upon as a serious competitor of the jute industry. The patent is worked in Germany by the South German Waldh of Jute Factory. In Switzerland a company has been formed which has acquired near Dornach a property with a two-hundred horse water-power, where a cellulose factory will be erected which will turn out daily 10,000 kg (ten tons) of this new wood-cellulose. The stuff will then be worked up into yarn and fabrics. Licenses for the utilisation of the Silvalin patent will be distributed by an Amsterdam Syndicate, which has already granted them not only to Germany and Switzerland, but also to France, Russia, and to Austria.

COMPLAINT FROM A LADY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I would like, through your columns, to bring to the immediate notice of the authorities responsible for the safety of the public the dangers that a lady is exposed to, should she go out for an evening walk alone, I allude to the Avenue and Wellington Lines in particular.

Within the past month on the occasions that I have been out alone for a walk I was accosted and most grossly insulted by men. "Men," this term would be a misnomer to apply to the specimens of Englishmen, as they both were. "Cads" would be much more applicable. One man had the audacity to dog my footsteps all the way home. The last occasion I was insulted was ten days ago in Wellington Lines, and I fancy this man (?) will think twice before he insults a lady again. His conduct was most insulting and aggressive, and annoyed me so much that I struck him on the face before he went away. I put the nearest policeman on him, but like the brave man! that he was he was "non-est" in a few minutes, and ran like a coward. It does not speak very highly of the guardians of the public if a lady cannot in daylight go out alone without a continual mortal dread of being insulted by men. I know of several other ladies who have been accosted and insulted in the same way, and I think it is high time that the police were warned to be on the lookout so that an example could be made of one of these cowards.—Yours, &c.,

October 20. A LADY.

A BUZZARD of large size has been shot at Bexhill-on-Sea after repeated attempts to effect its capture. The bird is very rarely seen in England. It is presumed that the Bexhill specimen must have strayed from its fellows. From the lightness of its weight it appeared to be in a starving condition.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—October 19, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of A F Ferguson, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

PALMER—October 12, at Mhow, C I, to the Rev C J and Mrs Palmer, a daughter.

DEATH.

MAXWELL-CARTER—At Moradabad, Oswald Maxwell, the beloved and only son of E Maxwell-Carter, aged 25 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 56m. Sun sets, 5h. 34m, High water, 11-36m., Low water, 5-22 n. 5-28a.
Banks closed; Dewali Holidays.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.—Pastor G. W. Gillings of Bangalore will give an address this evening at 6 o'clock in the chapel. Subject.—"The coming of Christ an integral part of the Gospel of Christ." Open to all.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Jainabai, a Hindoo girl aged three years, residing with her parents on the second floor of a house on Nowroje Hill, Dongree, whilst playing near a window, accidentally fell out on to the road below owing to one of the bars of the window missing. The girl received a wound on her head and a fracture of her right thigh. She was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where she has been detained.

THEFT OF OPIUM.—Before Mr. Sanders Slater at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Jahangir Dadabhoy, Acting Chief Inspector in the Opium Department, charged Luxmon Bajja, a servant employed in the Government Opium warehouse, with the theft of 30 tolas of opium from the warehouse. On Monday afternoon, the accused was arrested by a detective of the Opium Department leaving with the drug concealed about his person. The accused, who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

AN OFFENCE ON THE RAILWAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr Sanders Slater, Kursondas Dayal was charged with bringing in the up Kalyan local train of the G. I. P. Railway a basket of fireworks, negligently omitting to take such order as was necessary to guard against any probable danger to human life. The accused got into the train at the Musjid station with the intention of coming on to Victoria Terminus with the basket of fireworks quite exposed. He was convicted and fined Rs. 10.

MUSIC AT THE BUNDER.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredilis, Band Master, commencing at 7 p.m. to-day:—

March	Rowdy Dowdy Boys	Bilton
Overture	Bauer und Dichter	Suppe
Valse	Amoritten Tanzi	Ging'l
Selection	Casino Girl	Englander
Lancers	Varsity	Egville
Selection	Three Little Maids	Reubens
Song	I'll Sing thee Songs of Araby	Clay

ROBBERY AT MOUNT ROAD.—Mr. A. Thomas, Resident Engineer, B. B. & C. I. Railway, residing in a bungalow in Mount Road, Mazagon, has reported to the police that some person or persons entered his bungalow during Sunday night, and stole a carriage clock valued at Rs. 75 and a small wooden box containing jewellery, valued at Rs. 4,433, currency notes of the value of Rs. 1,710, bonds to the value of Rs. 2,200, and a life policy for Rs. 5,000. The police made enquiries and on searching the adjoining compound recovered the carriage clock and also the box with one currency note of Rs. 1,000 and another for Rs. 500, and the fonds, and the policy. The whole of the jewellery and a portion of the currency notes of the value of Rs. 200, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 4,685, was stolen.

BATHING FATALITY.—Yesterday morning in the Khoja Cemetery, off Imambara Road, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest, relative to the death of Govind Baloo, a Hindoo aged thirty. The deceased was a malee of the abovenamed cemetery and lived there in a hut with his family. He used to get drunk occasionally. On Monday morning Govind went out and returned home tipsy at half-past 2 o'clock in the afternoon. He went to sleep and awoke at 6 p.m. He then went to a well in front of the hut to have a bath which he used to take while in liquor to cool himself. Shortly after his wife Savitri heard a splash, and on going to the well saw the water disturbed. She raised an alarm which brought several persons on the scene. A Mahomedan professional diver went into the well and brought the deceased's body out. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Allix charged Nathaline Harrison and her husband Robert Harrison with causing hurt to one Charles Smith, a timber marker, residing at Byculla. The case for the prosecution was that on Monday last the second accused took the complainant to his house, and there assaulted him. The first accused, it was alleged, went into a room and brought out a knife with which she attempted to stab the complainant on his neck. The complainant warded off the blow, when the knife struck him on the upper lip, causing a cut thereon. The first accused denied having brought out the knife and attempted to stab the complainant. She stated that in the absence of her husband, the complainant came to her house three times and attempted to assault her. She complained of this to her husband, who gave a thrashing to the complainant. The second accused made a corroborative statement. The case stands adjourned.

DEATH OF AN ORIENTAL SCHOLAR.—The death is announced of Mr. Tehmurus Dinshaw Anklesaria, an Oriental scholar, in the sixty-third year of his age, from the effects of cancer on the tongue. He had a good knowledge of Persian when he joined the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution, and having passed the Matriculation examination, he entered the Madressa or College, where he carefully studied the Pehlvi, Sanscrit, and German languages. He had a brilliant academic career, was awarded a gold medal, and also secured the Lady Avabai Fellowship for Sanskrit at the college. After he graduated, he studied some of the ancient Persian languages, and published several works in the Pehlvi and Avesta languages. When Professor Darmesteter was in Bombay, he received instruction in the Pehlvi language from the deceased. Professor Mills, Professor Darmesteter, and other savants of Europe and America thought highly of the deceased's ability and originality as an Oriental scholar. He was one of the biggest authorities on the Parsee religion, on which he had written several treatises. About twenty years ago he published a treatise against the admission of non-Zoroastrians into the Zorastrian religion, a second edition of which was published recently when the question was revived on the marriage of Mr. D. R. Tata with a French lady. The deceased leaves behind him a widow, eight sons, and three daughters.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.—The Arya Sangittotejak Dramatic Company gave a benefit performance in the Gaiety Theatre on Friday of the well-known drama of Kalidas' Shakuntala or the Lost Ring. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the poor of the Pathare Prabhu community during the next plague epidemic by the erection of Health Camps and Hospital. The play, though a new adaptation in Marathi by Mr. Ramrao Balkrishna Kirtikar, a son of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor, attracted a crowded house. At the end of the performance young Mr. Kirtikar was presented with a silver bowl subscribed for by some of his friends in appreciation of his work by Rao Saheb Vinayak Kondeo Oke, who is an authority on Marathi literature. In making the presentation Rao Saheb Oke felicitated Mr. Kirtikar on his literary talents. Mr. Kirtikar was also subsequently presented with a gold pen by an anonymous donor. Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar in a brief speech thanked the members of his community for having patronised the performance by their presence there in large numbers so as to help swell the fund of the Pathare Prabhu Health Camps and Fever Hospital.

FRAUDULENT CARTMAN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Stenson charged Cassum Dogdar, a cart driver, with criminal breach of trust as a carrier in respect of ten bags of sugar valued at Rs. 170, the property of one Mathurdas Bhowanji, a sugar merchant of Khan Bazaar. It appears that on the 16th. instant the complainant engaged the accused who was a cart driver to carry ten bags of sugar from his shop to Wari Bunder. The accused loaded the cart with the bags and drove towards Wari Bunder. In the evening when, the complainant went to the latter place he discovered the cart had not been there. He reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused at Sion. Subsequent inquiries made by the Police showed that the accused drove the cart laden with the bags to Dharavi, and there offered the property for sale to several persons but none purchased it. Having thus failed to dispose of the goods, the accused pledged his brass badge with a woman for eight annas and leaving the sugar in her charge, absconded with his cart. It was also ascertained that the badge, which the accused had pledged with the woman, was not his own but that he had borrowed it from a man named Mahadoo Kushaba. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.—The accused was then further charged with breach of trust with respect of the badge and was awarded a further term of one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

DARING OUTRAGE AT THE PARSEE SANITARIUM.

LADY GAGGED, BOUND, AND ROBBED.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court Girdhar Jivan and Dhaya Bhowjee were placed before Mr. Sanders Slater, on a charge of theft preferred against them at the instance of Inspector Aldridge. The circumstances of the case are rather peculiar. The first accused is employed at the Parsi Sanitarium at Colaba, while the second was formerly in the employ of Bai Shirinbai, a Parsi lady, who lived there with her husband Dr. Muncherjee Hormusjee Meherjee. On Monday afternoon while Shirinbai was alone in her room at the Sanitarium the two accused entered the room, and as she was lying in her bed, gagged her, and tying her to the leg of a cot, they passed a handkerchief round her throat and tried to strangle her. Finding her unconscious, the miscreants took out a bunch of keys from her pocket, and opening a drawer, took Rs. 60 in currency notes and cash. They then loosened the handkerchief round the lady's throat, but leaving her bound to the cot, decamped. Half an hour later, on regaining consciousness, Shirinbai raised an alarm, which drew to her assistance some neighbours who released her. The same evening the second accused was arrested on suspicion, when he made a clean breast of it, implicating the first accused who was subsequently taken into custody. On an application made by the police inspector, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Tuesday:—An important change has taken place in the pressure conditions. The rice that commenced yesterday has continued and during the past 24 hours has amounted to upwards of one-tenth of an inch in North West India. The abnormal low pressure conditions that have been prevailing for some days past have almost completely disappeared and the pressure distributing is now nearly normal over the whole Indian region. Northerly winds are blowing along the Northern half of the East coast and Easterly winds in the Deccan and South India. Showers have fallen in Burma on the North of the East coast and South of Peninsula Yamethin and Mercara have received 2 inches, Masulipatam Diamond Island 1 1-2 and Colombo Salem, and Bangalore one. Showers are probable during the day in Burma, East and South Peninsula skies are clear over the greater part of India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH OCTOBER.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·851	Calm	4	84·1	61·7	81	...	0·00	—0·03
Jask	29·894	N W	28	89·3	77·0	60	...	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·846	ENE	16	92·8	75·9	76	..	0·0[illegible]	—5·27
Lahore	29·907	Calm	1	97·4	61·2	[illegible]	..	12·35	—3·16
Sirsa	29·888	Calm	3	98·3	63·1	[illegible]	..	12·83	+1·23
Delhi	29·8[illegible]	Calm	0	93·7	67·8	42	..	12·19	—11·99
Agra	29·889	Calm	2	93·0	67·4	71	..	23·17	—2·78
Cawnpore	29·905	S	1	85·[illegible]	68·1	77	..	31·[illegible]0	—1·83
Allahabad	29·927	SW	1	89·1	68·1	77	..	46·97	+9·32
Jhansi	29·925	SW	3	93·[illegible]	67·1	6[illegible]	..	34·8[illegible]	—1·13
Jacobabad	29·880	Calm	0	102·0	59·[illegible]	74	..	2·12	—0·79
Karachi	29·[illegible]70	ENE	6	89·9	70·[illegible]	8[illegible]	..	3·68	—2·[illegible]7
Jeypore	29·941	Calm	3	97·2	61·6	4[illegible]	..	22·72	—1·19
Ajmere	29·959	Calm	2	93·4	63·7	70	..	21·32	×1·64
Deesa	29·914	E	7	101·1	66·0	4[illegible]	..	19·3[illegible]	—3·82
Ahmedabad	29·909	E	2	98·2	73·[illegible]	[illegible]9	..	26·0[illegible]	—5·98
Bhuj	29·906	NW	6	97·3	74·9	82	..	16·1[illegible]	×2·44
Jamnagar	29·908	WSW	8	93·[illegible]	74·[illegible]	79	..	26·61	+4·09
Dwarka	29·909	NW	6	85·9	72·2	87	..	25·13	...
Rajkot	29·891	NW	3	87·4	72·[illegible]	7[illegible]	..	22·61	—4·63
Bhavnagar	29·911	NW	3	96·6	72·0	56	..	23·69	+4·80
Veraval	29·905	N	8	85·[illegible]	74·[illegible]	[illegible]0	..	33·36	×6·47
Neemuch	29·949	Calm	1	94·0	61·8	4[illegible]	..	3[illegible]·[illegible]0	×1·82
Indore	29·942	Calm	1	90·8	58·6	8	..	46·[illegible]9	+14·39
Saugor	29·960	SW	2	88·4	64·1	[illegible]7	..	41·23	—4·10
Jubbulpore	29·955	SW	1	85·9	61·[illegible]	[illegible]7	..	51·9[illegible]	—3·63
Hoshangabad	29·979	NE	2	88·2	62·[illegible]	75	..	44·50	—4·59
Khandwa	29·959	NE	2	95·2	[illegible]9·1	5[illegible]	..	25·88	—0·45
Raipur	29·915	NNE	0	88·1	68·4	7[illegible]	..	38·57	—7·86
Nagpur	29·958	N	3	91·2	64·[illegible]	[illegible]2	..	54·17	×9·36
Amraoti	29·946	NNE	6	92·2	64·5	43	..	39·24	×8·15
Akola	29·948	Calm	2	93·9	57·[illegible]	57	..	28·16	—2·03
Surat	29·88[illegible]	SE	3	97·7	73·6	67	..	40·11	—2·58
Malegaon	29·958	WNW	3	93·4	64·1	53	..	18·0[illegible]	13·72
Bombay	29·888	ENE	8	88·3	[illegible]0·6	[illegible]3	..	76·[illegible]3	+3·40
Poona	29·939	NNE	6	90·5	70·4	70	..	18·79	—4·22
Ahmednagar	29·936	Calm	2	89·[illegible]	63·[illegible]	49	..	31·60	+12·96
Aurangabad	29·936	ENE	1	83·8	64·9	4[illegible]	..	26·50	...
Sholapur	29·907	E	6	90·2	67·1	48	..	3[illegible]·47	×11·95
Ratnagiri	29·871	NE	5	87·8	76·[illegible]	80	..	105·69	+1·60
Bijapur	29·894	Calm	2	[illegible]8·4	68·8	62	..	23·20	+4·23
Belgaum	29·842	ENE	9	82·3	65·8	56	..	37·53	—4·09
Marmugoa	29·8[illegible]4	Calm	4	86·0	7[illegible]·6	79	..	96·35	×10·2[illegible]
Karwar	29·824	E	[illegible]	[illegible]8·3	75·0	[illegible]5	..	12[illegible]·8	×10·3[illegible]
Mangalore	29·837	Calm	2	83·4	75·4	80	0·28	123·13	×15·2[illegible]
Calicut	29·82[illegible]	ESE	1	87·2	76·2	8	0·09	102·18	×8·7[illegible]
Cochin	29·817	ESE	1	87·[illegible]	74·7	7	0·14	94·66	+13·0[illegible]
Bangalore	29·[illegible]85	NE	7	83·8	65·[illegible]	[illegible]4	0·[illegible]0	26·01	×13·5[illegible]
Secunderabad	29·966	ENE	5	90·6	67·1	48	..	43·10	—14·90
Masulipatam	29·873	Calm	5	89·5	[illegible]5·6	91	1·40	41·31	×15·[illegible]0
Bellary	29·868	E	3	100·[illegible]	71·[illegible]	78	—	17·17	×3·74
Cuddapah	29·856	NE	6	97·2	75·8	68	—	30·87	×7·84
Madras	29·856	SW	1	8[illegible]·6	75·0	[illegible]1	..	24·75	×4·30
Coimbatore	29·853	Calm	1	93·4	70·1	82	0·09	9·66	+8,54
Trichinopoly	29·837	Calm	1	[illegible]2·0	76·[illegible]	87	..	17·30	×[illegible]·22
Negapatam	29·843	Calm	6	89·2	80·0	75	..	22·20	×7·03
Colombo	29·869	SE	6	89·0	74·[illegible]	93	1·2	32·00	×1·60

In column "Wind Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S = Strong, H = Heavy

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk to rapid rise over nearly the whole country. The barometer is now about normal everywhere.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 102° at Jacobabad to 82° at Belgaum, and the minimum from 81° at Bombay to 58° at Akola.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is still partially clouded, but shows a tendency to clear. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—About an inch and a half has fallen at Masulipatam, about an inch and a quarter at Colombo, nearly an inch at Bangalore and light to moderate showers on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore.

Weather is likely to clear in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 19th October 1903.

Means of observations taken at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·785
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·5
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·77
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	3·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	88·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·5
General Directions of wind.*	NNW, NE, NW, WNW, NW, N, ESE, SE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	136

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

MRS. GEORGE TODD, of Stanhope (N.Y.), has been an invalid, unable to walk, for more than three years. The other day she was reading an article stating that by concentrating one's will upon one object that object would be accomplished. She desired very much to walk just then, because it was dinner time, and all at once she found she was able to walk. After dinner she walked back.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Scindia, 2,050 tons, Captain J E T Butler, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo

THE B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 2,355 tons, Captain S R Hartley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,387 tons, Captain T L Malony, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 100 deck passengers.

THE steamer Wharfdale, 1,832 tons, Captain J C Alexander, which arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London via Karachi, brought a general cargo and eight passengers.

THE steamer Istrar, Captain Perks, arrived in harbour on the 19th instant from Colombo, in ballast. The Captain reports that the steamer fouled the fishing stakes and boats off the port in twelve fathoms of water, but no casualty had occurred.

THE Japan Mail Steam-ship Co's steamer Idzumi Maru, 2,302 tons, Captain M Yogi, will sail to-day for Kobe via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr K B Munshi, Lieut Col P F O'Connor and Mr J Murray.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kangra, 1,478 tons, Captain A R Radcliffe, arrived in harbour to-day from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 17 cases opium, 71 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr B Sundarjee, Mr P Khemchand, Mr Alexander, Mrs Pilleau and child, Rev A Apcar, Mr A Aziz, Mr S A Latiff, Mr B Moolchand and friend, Mr A R Behzad, Miss Muller, Mr A Santsing and 209 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Chusan, 2,852 tons, Captain W B Palmer, will sail to-day for Shanghai via intermediate ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Mr W J Goode, Mrs E H Baunard and Dr Henry Walter. For Colombo—Miss Maidment, Hon L Cadogan, Captain and Miss J L Alexander, Mr C P R Young, and Mr and Mrs J Ermaljee.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Quayle	Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat No. 100	—	—
Do No 102	—	—
Do No 103	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Investigator		Comdr T H Heming			R I M
Plassy	4411	Houghton	Southampton	24-10	Transport
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora	1494	Forbes			M M & Co
Culna	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Raffin	Cochin	1-?7	E Tajbhoy
Baccoora	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Kohinoor	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
N Macleod bq		Catters			Captain
Valetta	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Tientsin	2555	Kenwick	Japan		P & O Co
Nereo	2412	Kovocevic			W & A G & Co
Kasara	505		Persian Gulf		M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Abbott			M M & Co
Onda	3410	Kendall			M M & Co
Zillah	2412	Rees			T M & Co
Ballaarat	2860	Summers	China		P & O Co
Bulimba	1607	Macgregor	Calcutta, &c		M M & Co
Hugin	829	Anderson			Bombay Co
Orisa	35 5	Fry	Calcutta &c		M M & Co
Wharfdale	1832	Alexander			M M & Co
Kangra	1478	Radcliffe			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B	Othello	3327	Johnston	Karachi	24-10	F M & Co
C	Chusan	2852	Cooke	China	21-10	P & O Co
D	Virginia	2790	McDougall	Hamburg	24-10	W&A G&Co
F	Nevasa	1945	Tyrrell	South Africa	2-11	M M & Co
H	Reichstag	1319	Oswald	Zanzibar	28-10	A Strandes
K	Ashruf	1203	Newby	Jeddah	30-10	H C Joosub
M	Hilarius	1993	Sergent	Repairing		J M & Co
O	Ahmadi	1569	Hansen	Singapore	22-10	B & P S N Co
Q	Akbar	1140	Baldwin	Jeddah	25-10	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Hoosein	Karachi	24-10	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Shanklin	Liverpool	30-10	W & A G & Co
2	Redhill	2504	Dowell	Dunkirk	3-11	J M & Co
3	Duisburg	3324	Meier	Hamburg	25-10	Vol Bros
4	Istrar	2979	Pertes			K N & Co
6	Grantley Hall	2585	Hann	Antwerp	27-10	J M & Co
6	Peninsular	2919	Cubitt	Aden		P & O Co
7	Imperatrix	2313	Trieste		-11	A L S N Co
8	Chira	3855	Ivellich	China	13-10	A L S N Co
9	Khalif	2219	Middleton	Leith	31-10	K N & Co
10 & 11	Rydal Hall	2139	Curtis	Liverpool	31-10	K N & Co
12	Moldavia	4[illegible]8	Gordon	London	31-10	P & O Co
15	Beckenham	2987	Raeburn	Genoa	31-10	W&A G& Co
16	Idzumi Maru	2301	Yogi	Japan	21-10	N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Wharfdale s	Alexander	London via Karachi
	Istrar s	Perks	Colombo, Oct 16
20	Kangra s	Radcliffe	Bushire, Oct 6

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Huzara s	Trouson	Persian Gulf
	R I M S Clive s	Beauchamp	Calcutta
	Mozaffari s	Molony	Jeddah
	Shirala s	Hartley	Calcutta
	Scindia s	Butler	Rangoon
	Idzumi Maru s	Yogi	Kobe

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Chusan, Palmer, for Shanghai.
„ Idzumi Maru, Yogi, for Japan.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 17.

The City Line City of Athens, left for Bombay this evening.

OCTOBER 19.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. India, arrived from Colombo, this morning.

PLYMOUTH, OCTOBER 19.

The P. and O. Company's Himalaya, arrived this evening.

SUEZ, OCTOBER 18.

The Clan Line Clan Graham, arrived from Colombo Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line Clan Macpherson, arrived from Colombo Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

The Clan Line Clan Fraquhar, left for Colombo Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 20.

FOR COBE.

Idzumi Maru s—500 bales cotton The Mitsui B Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—21 chests opium Talati and Co: 32 chests opium N J Abraham; 40 chests opium David Sassoon and Co 31 chests opium Noordin and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Chusan s—7 chests opium David Sassoon and Co; 42 chests opium M H E Ellias 19 chests E Noordin and Co; 5 chests opium Soonderjee Arjan and Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	1	18
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	2	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	3	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	7	10	74
Total plague deaths to date	263,322	215,384	
Same date last year	29	25	105

THE MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 536 as against 504 during the previous week. Of the total number 60 died of plague, which showed the decrease of 5 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 705 which included 134 deaths from plague.

INOCULATION.

Statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, on the 19th Oct.:—

Oct. 19th—Banapara, 503 doses; Hubli, 502 doses; and Cawnpore, 30 doses.

THE
CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
"LALIMLI"
MATERIALS:

SUITING FLANNELS
In Light Mixtures, Plain & Striped, Medium Weight at Rs. 3 per yard 54" wide,
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 21, 1903.

THE SILK FABRICS OF BENGAL.

UNDER instructions of the local Government, Mr. N. G. Mukerji has prepared an exhaustive monograph on the silk fabrics of Bengal, which has now been issued in a cloth-bound, foolscap volume. The silk industry has declined, and the authorities desire to resuscitate it. Mr. Mukerji gives them all the information necessary to enable them to set to work. He shows that the silk-weaving industry of Bengal is of greater magnitude than even the manufacture of raw silk which forms the main staple of European export. From the Vedic times silk fabrics have been enjoined for use by Hindus on ceremonial occasions. Foreign silks and silks containing an admixture of other fibres are forbidden on such occasions, whilst Mahomedans are forbidden to use unmixed silk. The silk-manufacturing industry has thus a peculiar vitality of its own, which is not shared by the cotton-manufacturing industry, and the general notion that the silk and cotton-weaving industries of India have equally suffered for the same reasons Mr. Mukerji assures us is incorrect. He demonstrates that the recent decline in silk-weaving is chiefly in the direction of foreign export. European countries no longer depend on Indian calicos and silks. But the manufacture of those fabrics which are required for native use continues as vigorously as ever, and the census figures for 1901 show that the silk-weaving industry of Bengal has had a remarkable development during the last decade. The costliest silks, embroidered with gold and silver threads, are manufactured chiefly in Benares, but Bengal silk is imported for the purpose whilst Bombay silk goods are made of either Bengal or China material. But the whole of the rank and file of the Hindu population of Bengal and other parts of India have to use indigenous fabrics on certain occasions however coarse or cheap those fabrics may be, and for that reason a large internal trade in silk fabrics, especially of the cheaper kinds, is maintained. In competition with other countries Bengal seems to have special difficulties to contend with, the principal being apparently the unscientific methods of dealing with the silk-worms whose degeneracy has been the subject of concern on numerous occasions.

The quantities of raw silk exported from India between 1812 and 1835, and in subsequent years, up to 1876, have not been approached of late years; but otherwise, it seems, there is nothing much to complain of regarding the quantity of silk produced in filatures and exported to Europe. The competition with China, Japan, France, and Italy is now keener than ever; the improvements effected in all branches of sericulture in the last three of these countries during the last twenty years has been enormous. Yet European factors have undergone a struggle to keep up the quantity. But, so far, Mr. Mukherji shows the struggle has been maintained, and some improvement is noticeable. From 1876 to 1880 the average annual export of raw silk was 1,074,837lbs. Between 1886 to 1890 the average had fallen to 486,517. Since that time the tendency has been towards improvement, the average of the years 1901 and 1902 being 643,713. The upward tendency since 1889 has been marked, and we are told that if the methods of amelioration are persevered in it can easily be maintained. Every department of the silk industry, as we read, depends for its health and vigour on the state of cocoon-rearing. Cocoons will necessarily become cheaper if crops become certain and plentiful; and it is cheaper cocoons that are needed to make cheaper silk, both raw and manufactured. Bengal silk is always acceptable, particularly in England, if it can be supplied cheaply. All this seems quite obvious, but we were hardly prepared for the statement that "the imperial sentiment is operating here as in everything else in the British empire, and England is interesting herself more and more in the raw silk from Bengal." France is found to be no longer the principal patron of Bengal silk, for England is striving to assume the same unrivalled position with reference to Bengal silk which she held thirty or forty years ago. In 1891 England imported 1,362 bales of raw silk from Bengal, France 1,242, and Italy 194; in 1895 the figures were England 1,380, France 2,052, and Italy 474; but since that year England has taken first place, and Mr. Mukerji sees no reason why Bengal silk should not continue to flourish, though he does not anticipate that it will ever regain the position it occupied from 1813 to 1875.

In a chapter on the silk-weavers of Bengal the compiler of the monograph tells us that the weavers are considered superior to the cultivators in social position and a family of weavers will suffer a good deal of privation and incur a good deal of debt before it chooses the lower position in society. Families of weavers, struggling away for two or three generations and yet pursuing their calling, is an ordinary affair in the silk districts. But silk-weavers as a class are far more prosperous than cotton-weavers, though in the districts where silk-weaving and cotton-weaving are pursued indifferently by the same families, as occasion arises, the same looms are used for both purposes. Weavers are usually their own dealers, and when they cannot dispose of their products to tradesmen they take them to the money-lender in payment of their debts. As in every other industry in this country that of silk-weaving is greatly impeded by the "grabbing policy of rich money-lenders, who get all the good out of an industry, leaving the actual workers poor." Mahajans are indifferent whether they are paid back in money or in kind, and they are no more interested in silks than in jewellery, or in grain, or in land. They are utterly indifferent if their grabbing results in the decay of a particular industry, and, ruminates Mr. Mukerji, there will be people always ready to borrow money on whatever they may pledge against the loan and nothing comes amiss to the Mahajans. The silk-merchants, on the other hand, are interested in the welfare of the silk-industry, and pursue a more liberal policy. They make advances of money, buy articles at more reasonable prices, and they compete one against another to the benefit of the weavers. If the weavers would but go to them in their trouble instead of to the professional money-lender it would be greatly to their benefit. Those who have systematically done so have acquired wealth. If the industry were systematised in some way it is possible it would flourish more than it does; but no uniform plan exists for the disposal of silk fabrics in the different districts. Individual weavers for the most part carry their produce in their hands either to the shopkeeper or the money-lender. Here and there is a wholesale merchant who will buy up the produce of a district, but more might be done in this direction, both for the good of the weaver and the material he turns out.

MARCONI.

IT is not often that an invention, which subverts all preconceived ideas, establishes its value during the life-time of the discoverer. Signor Marconi is luckier than many dead and gone scientific experts in that, when he is but thirty years old, the world not alone acknowledges that his inventions annihilate time and space, but begins to make use of them as ordinary appliances of daily life. That before another decade marconigrams will be well within the reach of every one who now utilises the telegraph there can be little doubt. Marconi, if he were a dreamer before he made of his invention a concrete fact, must have concentrated his dreaming into a very short period, for at twenty he was the manufacturer of an apparatus which sent signals through his father's house without the intervention of wires. A paper on Marconi in "American Industries" speaks of him as a Scotch-Italian citizen. As his mother was an Irish lady and his father an Italian the description is hardly accurate. Miss Anna Jamison, the daughter of a Dublin manufacturer, was sent to Italy to complete her musical studies. She there married Signor Giuseppe Marconi, and their son Guglielmo was born in 1874 in his father's ancestral residence, Villa Griffon, near Bologna. The boy grew up with somewhat desultory schooling in Leghorn and Bologna, and two years at Bedford school. He showed his gift of invention from an early age, and read with much profit Hertz on electro-magnetic waves. This suggested the wireless system of telegraphy which Marconi introduced into the world. He experimented unweariedly, and with marvellous care, testing every step in his scientific course as he went. In 1897 when he came to England he was ready to send wireless messages over five miles. He was fortunately not a penniless experimenter driven to search for a patron to supply the means of working his invention. He had ample means of his own to follow his scientific bent. But when extensive developments followed his first success, his friends thought out and organised a business corporation to make of his discoveries practical world-wide enterprises. The distance across which wireless messages could be sent he increased from five to eighteen miles; the Isle of Wight was placed in communication with Poole harbour, the English Channel was spoken across next, and a wireless service with the Goodwin Sands Lightship saved many lives; during the English fleet manœuvres a circuit of eighty-six miles was spanned. Transatlantic liners utilise Marconi's invention, so does Lloyds on a fifteen years' contract. Italy has communicated with England, England with the Baltic, and Cape Cod across 3,000 miles of sea with Poldhu.

To accomplish all this meant a serious amount of expenditure in experiments and tests, the funds for which other companies have been formed to supply. Belgian, German, French, and Spanish financiers combined to start a continental company, and when a transatlantic wireless service was proposed last year it was decided to form the "Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America." This purchased the entire Marconi rights in the United States and its dependencies, and established stations during last year at Cape Cod, Chicago, and Milwaukee, a ship reporting station at Sagaponack, a Marconi school at Babylon (U. S.), and initiated work in Cuba and in Alaska. The system has been used daily between Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and Poldhu, and it is believed that the Cape Cod station will be soon put in daily operation for commercial telegraphy between the United States and England. The Italian Government has voted 750,000 francs for the construction of a station on the Italian coast, to be placed in communication with Buenos Ayres, 5,000 miles away. England has installed wireless telegraphy on thirty-two of her warships; Italy on twenty. In England there are twenty land stations. Lloyds utilises its contract with the Marconi company to report ships many hours ahead of their arrival, to communicate information of wrecks, and of meteorological conditions which forebode danger to ships and to direct measures to obviate it. There is a wireless telegraph school and factory at Chelmsford. The Channel boats use the system, and the Belgian railways are planning its substitution for other forms of signalling. Germany would have none of Marconi for years, but there is a tendency now to make an alliance between the German system of wireless telegraphy and that of Marconi, so that messages can be interchanged. Scientific France is slow in adopting the system, but Russia is interested in it, and the recent successfully despatched Marconigram from St. Petersburg to England over so many miles of intervening land marked a phase in the development of the new invention. Communication by this means with Iceland which is cut off from Europe except when ships ply in summer is being established. There has been always a doubt whether Marconi could use two installations of his system within "the range of the same electrical influence," whether messages might not be confused with one another Marconi has been at work for four years adjusting this difficulty. In 1899 he could tune his instruments for short distances, and since then he has devised improvements that secure isolation of messages. An interesting experiment demonstrated to Lord Kelvin, Professor Fleming, and other scientists that two stations can communicate with a third without confusion, one message being transmitted in French and the other in English. They were received simultaneously on separate instruments without error of any kind. Marconi is now working at further delicate manipulations of tuning, by which absolute secrecy of parallel messages can be secured. To be able to convert into a commercial asset a discovery that seems more like the magic of the days of Haroun al Raschid is a wonderful deed, and marks a new era in the perception and utilisation by human brains of the immense forces at work in the universe.

THE CUTCH STATE.

IF there is nothing of an exceptional character in the report on the Administration of the Cutch State during 1902-03, which has been recently issued, it is because it reflects a return to conditions approaching the normal. As in other parts of Western India distress occasioned by previous bad seasons disappeared, relief works were no longer necessary after the close of a monsoon which was four times better than its predecessor, and even plague showed a considerable decrease. The net revenue for the financial year ended July 1902 was over sixteen and three-quarter lakhs of rupees, and the expenditure just under fourteen and a quarter lakhs. The receipts were somewhat less than in the preceding period because of the agricultural conditions which produced a decline in land revenue, but the financial results of the improvement which has taken place since the figures in the Dewan's report were made up will be visible in the accounts closed in July last. The expenditure in the twelve months now reported on included Rs. 3,18,869 for public works, of which Rs. 1,20,749 were spent on relief works, and Rs. 83,044 on the Anjar-Toona Light Railway. The general results of the year's administration show much that is satisfactory. It has been found possible to disestablish the force of 102 police employed for the enforcement of plague measures, and though there was an increase in dacoities due to the operations of a gang of highway robbers the work of the police has been on the whole good. The robber gang above mentioned were arrested, and the Cutch Police also accounted for two of the Miana outlaws who caused so much trouble in the north of the Presidency after their daring escape from the Petlad Jail. With the exception of Mandvi, where plague has been most virulent, the Municipalities in the State appear to be in a financial condition which though not excessively prosperous is still not unsatisfactory. Mandvi closed the year with a debit balance of Rs. 10,040 due to an expenditure of Rs. 15,744 on especial sanitary measures. Anjar also exceeded its income by an outlay for the same purpose, but this Municipality had a substantial balance to begin the year on, and closed with a sum of Rs. 17,255 to the good, its position being better than that of any other of the local authorities. Trade was generally better than in the previous year. The imports by sea represented a value of Rs 99,97,279 being Rs. 2,15,259 greater than in the previous year. The exports amounted in value to Rs. 10,14,626, or over a lakh in excess of those of the preceding twelve months. An impetus was no doubt given to the especial kind of art work for which Cutch is famed by the exhibition at Delhi to which exhibits worth Rs. 14,049 were sent by Cutch artizans in addition to articles valued at Rs. 5,402 lent by the Cutch Durbar. Among other indications of the lessened severity of the plague was an increase in the number of children attending the schools in the State; and one of the signs of the progress that is being made is the erection of an extra telegraph line to cope with increased telegraph traffic between Deesa and Cutch Mandvi, the Durbar defraying the cost of the line from Bhuj to the eastern frontier of the State. During the year dealt with seven Jagirdars paid nazarana to his Highness the Rao on their succession to estates. There were 129 Jadeja girls married during the year, and of these 115 were over fourteen years of age and were married, in accordance with the usage of the State, through the intervention of the Durbar. Financial help for the marriage of their daughters was granted by the Durbar to twenty-one poor Jadejas during the year, the grants amounting to Rs. 629.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the outward mails of the 9th inst., left Aden at 10 a.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Saturday next.

LORD KITCHENER arrived with his staff at Allahabad on Monday, having covered some 1,480 miles by road riding, and walking through Upper Hunza, where ponies could not go. The Commander-in-Chief has been through Gilgit and Chitral, and has inspected troops there, after which the party spent a few days in shooting near Bunji. Lord Kitchener left for Simla yesterday, arriving there to-day.

WITH reference to the decision of Government to send Emerson home by a transport, a correspondent writes:—"What legal right have the Government to use a hired transport for the conveyance of civilians to England? Anyone can see that they wish to hustle Emerson out of India, and once on English soil he can whistle for compensation. They know that "his" guns are then out of range. I wish it to be known that a number of friends are advising him not to leave Madras till adequate compensation is paid him for physical and mental suffering. We will look after him and see that we do not fail in our duty."

MME. ADELINA PATTI is going to deliver a course of lectures in the United States. She will get £450 for each lecture, and the number of lectures will be 100.

A cow which had been allowed to browse on the local rifle ranges at Narrawang, Victoria, when they were not wanted for shooting purposes, was recently killed, and its stomach was found to contain 143 cartridge cases weighing 2lbs. 14oz.

A CANDIDATE for the Washington postal service named Lee W. Wright has been taken off the "eligible" list on the ground that he was in the habit of eating glass, tin-tacks, brass watch-chains, broken china, and other articles not included in the human diet.

INTERNATIONAL TURMOIL AND SOME DEDUCTIONS.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

THE growing turmoil into which international politics seem to be very speedily drifting renders it a matter of urgent importance that we should carefully examine the most apparent factors of the general situation, in order to gain betimes a proper appreciation of their most probable development and bearing on the continued relations of the Great Powers, the recognized objectives of whose policy so intimately concern the peace of the world, and are a matter of deep import to each one of us.

On both sides of the world, not only in Eastern Europe, but in the far China Seas, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," we must recognise the fact that in these latter days the "fulness of the Gentiles" has exhausted those areas in which national expansion is possible without the excitation of serious international rivalry and the conflict of opposing interests. It is no longer possible for one Power to extend its influence and interests except at the expense of others, and without at once provoking strenuous counter-action. If we could conceive of a state of things in which the perpetual motion visible in political competition should suddenly cease, each and all remaining satisfied with what they already hold at the present stage of terrestrial evolution, great and small devoting themselves contentedly, in mutual co-operation, to the development of their people's warfare, the future peace of the world might be definitely assured, and the Millennium commence forthwith. But as long as avarice and ambition, or even the far less vicious desire to excel, take so large a share in greasing the driving wheels of human progress, war will ever remain a stern condition of survival and existence, the roughest but the most effective instrument in the workshop of providence for the accomplishment of this planet's destiny.

At the present moment the threat of war in the Far East has been succeeded by a more imminent menace in the area which ever since there has been an Eastern Question has contained the core of international inflammation. In the China Seas Germany, despite the European hatred of Slav and Teuton, has found it possible to adhere without any immediate sacrifice of her interests to her traditional policy of amicable relations with the Government of the Tsar, and even to work in conjunction with that power—as witness the Treaty of Shimoouseki—for the furtherance of Slavic aims in North China. In this quarter, indeed, international rivalry is shaped on lines differing considerably from those which are visible in Eastern Europe. The obvious determination of Russia to rail in for her own exclusive benefit valuable commercial provinces of Asia has brought her into opposition with Powers whose interests are less seriously involved in the immediate outcome of the near Eastern imbroglio. The interests of Japan in the latter direction may be described as nil; those of America are purely missionary and philanthropic; while those of Great Britain have become less immediate, less exclusive, and somewhat more prospective than they were considered during the Beaconsfield era and before the possession of Cairo gave her a strategical link with the further East which largely superannuated her interest in Constantinople.

Germany, on the other hand, occupies at present a much less happy position. Her interests at the present moment in Eastern Europe largely outweigh those which she has recently founded in the China Seas. In the latter quarter she has seized with avidity every opportunity of keeping on excellent terms with the great Northern Power, in spite of the fact that, as Germans in China are well aware the ultimate future of her commercial interests in East Asia is no less exposed to Muscovite aggression than are the intererts of the other commercial Powers, and depend quite as much upon an effective check being placed without delay upon Russia's process of terrirorial absorption.

EASTERN EUROPE.

But when we turn to Eastern Europe the Chinese friendship of Kaiser and Tsar undergoes a remarkable transformation. It is here that their true relationship is revealed in the ever-increasing glare of the volcanic fires which are awaiting the hour of their final outburst. Upon that narrow road which leads through Constantinople to the Euphrates and Tigris there is no room for the eastward aspirations of the Teuton and the southward ambition of the Slav. Only a short time since it seemed as though the German would succeed in drawing his iron road across the path of the Muscovite outposts whose eager eyes are ever looking southward and eastward towards Alexandretta and the sea. But the German played his double game and lost, and the Bagdad Railway, which by an honest co-operation with Great Britain and France might have successfully materialised, vanished into thin air. The railway which might have proved the political regeneration of Turkey and Eastern Europe, and would undoubtedly have opposed a formidable barrier to Russia's further southward aggression will never be built by German enterprise. When the locomotive steams along the road from the Bosphorus to Bagdad it will be driven by the Slav and not by the Teuton engineer, and the Kaiser's dreams of Eastern dominion will have disappeared for ever and a day. The utmost he can now hope for on the disintegration of that geographical expression, the Austrain Empire, is to reach the Meditreranean at Trieste. But the former event will also synchronise with the break-up of the Triple Alliance, and it is highly probable that the Kaiser, in addition to Russian opposition to his aims in the south-east, will find himself vigorously opposed in this design of placing himself a "cheval" across the European Continent by a combination of Italy and France.

Germany's clumsy and disingeneous policy is entirely responsible for her growing political isolation, which will be fraught with serious consequences for her interests in the near future. It has caused her to be thoroughly distrusted by those Powers in conjunction with whom a frank and unselfish co-operation would have effectually arrested the progress of Russian aggression both in the Far as well as in the Nearer East, while she has endeavoured, by a childish subsurvience, to placate a remorseless opponent, who, accepting her services for all they were worth, has never lost sight of their political imcompatibility, and never ceased to prepare for the day of final reckoning.

If we examine the present position of Russia we shall find that although, at first sight, apparently embarrassed by the possible necessity of simultaneous action in the Far as well as in the Near East, she is very largely assisted by the fact, to which I have referred, that she is faced by a different set of interests in the two directions. In dealing with one she need not necessarily provoke the active antagonism of the other. Hitherto, at any rate, in the Far East Russia has been allowed to call the tune, and it is becoming apparent that, with the increasing seriousness of the Near Eastern outlook, she will seek to gain further time in North China, while she devotes herself to the possible evantualities of the East European situation.

Information which periodically reaches me from sources constantly in touch with Russian movements in China go to show that she is just now doing her best to provide for a prolongation of the status quo in Manchuria without the necessity of coming to an open violation of her pledges as early as October. And if, as she has reason to hope, she can still delude her Far Eastern opponents into allowing her further time before the repudiation of her engagements, she will be free to make the most of her opportunities in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean.

These opportunities lie on the knees of the gods. To forecast them from avowals of disinterestedness and the loudly proclaimed intention of exalted personages to stay the outbreak of war in the Balkans would be waste of time. There have been plenty of these professions of late, the loudest of all from Russia. But actions afford better auguries than words. No rational being can be asked to beleive that a little State like Bulgaria is going to rush unbacked into a death grip with the much vaster armies of the Sultan. And it is not a little difficult to reconcile Russia's remonstrances to Prince Ferdinand's Government, or her professed anxiety for the status quo in the Balkans, with the enormous supply of rifles and cartridges which are known to have been despatched across her frontier during the last twelve months, or with the mobilisation of large forces in the Black Sea provinces, and least of all with the surreptitious strengthening of Russian forces in the neighbourhood of Kars.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

CRISIS IN THE FAR EAST.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PERPLEXITY AT PEKING.

LONDON, OCTOBER 20.

Reuter (Peking) reports that the eventuality of war between Russia and Japan is causing great perplexity and preoccupation at Peking, and the opinion is that Russia will refrain from further advance in Korea, and having assembled a formidable fleet and army will await the development of Japan's policy.

GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

MR. REDMOND ON HOME RULE.

A BARGAIN WITH THE CABINET.

Mr. Redmond, speaking at Belfast, declared that now they had secured the Land Bill the way was clear for Home Rule.

The "Daily News" says that Government has concluded a bargain with the Irish whereby concessions will be made in respect to higher education in Ireland and the support of the Irish members will be renewed next sessions.

DISTINGUISHED ARTIST DEAD.

The death is announced of Mr. John Callcott Horsley, the Royal Academician.

THE ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY.

The draft of the Alaska award was signed yesterday evening by the three American Commissioners and Lord Alvestone, but both the Canadians, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Allen Aylesworth, K. C., of Toronto, refused to sign any part and walked out of the room.

Their attitude has Caused a painful impression.

LATER.

The Canadian Commissioners are intensely irritated and resentful at the award, and say that the Canadian contentions imposed an even concession regarding the Portland Canal which is nullified by the assignment to America of the two Islands commanding the entrance.

TSAR'S POSTPONED VISIT TO ROME.

ITALIAN RESENTMENT.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST RUSSIA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 19.

The Italian feeling in consequence of the postponement of the Tsar's visit to Rome is becoming more intense.

The Cabinet will meet to consider the situation when the Foreign Minister returns from Paris.

The semi-official journal "Capitale" alleges that the Russian Ambassador who was always opposed to the visit is responsible for the incident which cannot close as it stands.

Meanwhile the Socialists are jubilant at what they describe as their victory and are receiving congratulations from the Russian revolutionists.

BULGARIA AND TURKEY.

DISBANDMENT OF RESERVES.

Bulgaria has agreed to disband ten thousand Reservists and Turkey twenty thousand.

NEW PAPAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

Monsignor Merry Del Val has been appointed Papal Secretary of State.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN BATTLESHIPS.

PRINCE GEORGE RAMMED BY HANNIBAL.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford reports that the "Hannibal" rammed the "Prince George" during a turning movement.

The Hannibal is not damaged.

There were no casualties.

THE LATE MISS HICKMAN.

It is believed that Miss Hickman committed suicide.

THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

REPORT FOR THE PAST YEAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The report for 1902-03 of the Indian Telegraph Department, to-day issued, shows another successful year's working of this important service under the direction of Mr. Maclean. Increased expenditure was incurred in affording the much-needed improvement, the position of signallers, and the income was sacrificed owing to the reduction in rates for foreign messages. Yet a handsome profit of thirty-three lakhs was made, being a return of 4·15 per cent upon the capital outlay. The business under almost all the headings has continued to increase. Large extensions have been made, and the automatic system has been introduced into a number of fresh centres with best results as regards the expediting of traffic.

H. E. THE VICEROY.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

The following is the provisional programme of H. E. the Viceroy's coming tour:—His Excellency will leave Simla on the 6th of November and will arrive at Patiala publicly on the following morning, and will exchange visits with the Maharajah. He will unveil the statue of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, a State banquet taking place that evening. On the 9th the Viceroy leaves Patiala publicly and will arrive at Nabha, where there will be another public reception. His Excellency will exchange visits with the Raja, and there will be a State banquet. On the 10th the Viceroy leaves Nabha privately and arrives at (Sangrur) Jhind in the evening when a State banquet will be held. An exchange of visits with the Raja will take place the following day, and in the afternoon the Viceroy leaves privately, arriving at Bahawalpur publicly the following morning. Here the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab meets the Viceroy. Visits with the Nawab will be exchanged, an investiture will be held, and the day will finish with a State banquet, the Viceroy leaving late that night by train privately. The Viceroy's dates thereafter are:—13th, arrive Khanpur; 14th, arrive Bhubak Road; 15th, arrive Hyderabad (Sind); 16th, arrive Karachi privately, embarking the same afternoon in the R. I. M. S. Hardinge. From November 17th to December 7th the Viceroy will be in the Persian Gulf, arriving at Calcuttta on Wednesday, the 16th of December.

The Viceroy will hold levees in Calcutta on the 21st of December and the 4th of January. There will be a Drawing Room in Calcutta on the 30th December, a State dinner on the 1st of January, and a State Ball on the 8th of January.

I. M. S. OFFICERS.

REVISED RATES OF PAY AND PENSIONS.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

With the approval of the Secretary of State the following revised rates of regimental pay and other concessions for officers of the Indian Medical Service have been accepted by the Government of India with effect from the 13th August, 1903:—(1.) Rates of pay—Lieutenant, Rs. 500; Captain, Rs. 550; Captain after 5 years' service, Rs. 600; Captain after 7 years' service, Rs. 650; Captain after 10 years' service, Rs. 700; Major, Rs. 800; Major after 3 years' service, Rs. 900; Lieutenant-Colonel Rs. 1,250; Lieutenant-Colonel after 25 years' service, Rs. 1,300; Lieutenant-Colonel (selected for promotion), Rs. 1,400; and Colonel Rs. 1,800. (2.) Specialist pay at Rs. 60 a month will be admissible under certain conditions as for the Army Medical Corps Officers. (3.) The pay of the Director General, Indian Medical Service, is raised to Rs. 3,000 a month. (4.) Special leave for study will be granted under certain conditions, and during such leave lodging allowance will be admissible (5.) Selected Lieutenant-Colonels will be allowed to serve after the age of 55 years to complete 30 years' service for pension, provided they are physically fit and specially recommended, but they will not be eligible for promotion nor for a special extra pension of £100 by reason of such extension of service. (6.) Pensions now admissible of £292 and £365 after 17 and 20 years' service, respectively, are raised to £300 and £400. (7.) Extra pensions will be given after 3 years' service in administrative grades, viz., £125 to a Colonel and £350 to a Surgeon-General.

GENERAL CLEMENTS FOR INDIA.

Colonel Clements, commanding the Pretoria District, has been selected to command a second class district in India with rank as Major-General.

THE MISSION TO THIBET.

Major Younghusband arrives in Simla to-day to confer with the Government of India on the subject of his mission to Thibet.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

Lord Kitchener arrives at Simla to-morrow afternoon travelling from Kalka by the new railway.

THE LATE RESIDENT OF MYSORE.

SIR DONALD ROBERTSON'S DEPARTURE.

BANGALORE, OCTOBER 20.

Sir Donald and Lady Robertson left Bangalore for Sydney via Tuticorin and Colombo (where they embark on the Koningen Luise on Friday) early this morning, the usual salute being fired. They were present at a brilliant farewell ball given last night at the residence of Sir P. Krishna Murti, Dewan of Mysore, at which final leave-takings took place, there being about 300 guests, including Sir Lock Elliot and General and Mrs. Eccles Nixon. The ball was an unsurpassed success, and in spite of heavy rain nearly all night was exceedingly enjoyable.

Mr. Moss King, First Assistant Resident, remains in charge of the Residency until the arrival of Mr. Bourdillon next month.

On Saturday Sir Donald and Lady Robertson attended a performance by local amateurs of H. M. S. Pinafore, in which touching allusions were made to the departure of the Resident.

BOMBAY SOLDIER ARRESTED AT RANGOON.

CHARGES OF PERSONATION AND FALSE PRETENCES.

RANGOON, OCTOBER 20.

On the arrival of the Madras mail steamer at Rangoon yesterday she was boarded by an Inspector of the River Police, and a European passenger, supposed to be Gunner Fox, of the 9th Mountain Battery, was arrested on a charge of having impersonated Corporal Hill, who was supposed to have been transferred from Colaba Depot to the 70th Company, R. G. A., stationed in Rangoon. Fox is also accused of obtaining money under false pretences at Colaba and Ahmedabad. Upon the military authorities at Bombay being communicated with, a wire was received from the Commandant at Colaba stating that no such person as Hill had been transferred to Rangoon. After the River Police had made the arrest, the passenger was handed over to a military escort, who were awaiting the arrival of the Madras mail boat.

POONA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 20.

The Poona racing season came to a successful end this afternoon. The attendance was fair. A nice programme was laid out for the public by Mr. Cecil Gray. There were eight races on the card. The handicapping by Mr. Cursetjee was so good that some of the finishes were very exciting. The following are the details:—

The Little Comers' Handicap.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Maiden Arabs 13-3 and under landed since 1st July 1902. Distances—5 furlongs.

Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib, 9st, Robinson	1
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Nusser, 7st 2lbs, O'Neil	2
Messrs A Moshen and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy, 8st 8lbs, Noor Mahomed	3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed, 9st 8lbs	0
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib, 8st 6lbs	0
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Minting King, 7st 13lbs	0
A W P's g a h Bunder, 7st 6lbs	0
Col Anderson's g a h Surhan, 6st 9lbs	0

Bettng: 2 to 1 Nusser, 5 to 2 Kour Saheb, and 6 to 1 the rest.

Won by a head; same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 9 1-5 secs.

Arab Pony Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs 14 hands and under which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st April 1903. Distances.—5 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester, 7st 12lbs, Kamad	1
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Young Taisseer, 8st, Heeroo	2
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Salvation, 7st 10lbs, Jakoo	3
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Najeed, 9st	0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st 6lbs	0
Mr Abdulla ul Shamlan's ch a h Galib, 8st 5lbs	0
Mr Franklin's g a h Firdosi, 8st 4lbs	0
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's b a h Turn of Luck, 8st 4lbs	0
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter, 8st 3lbs	0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Nusser, 7st 4lbs	0
Mr Cowasjee Burjorjee's b a h Original, 7st 1lb	0

Betting:—2 to 1 Deserter, 4 to 1 Najeed and Winchester, 5 to 1 Alexis and Young Taisseer, and 6 to 1 Salvation.

Won by a length; a neck between second and third. Time—1min 8secs.

All Horse Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses. Distance.—7 furlongs.

Mr Saunder's br aus m Blue Blood, 8st 4lbs, O'Neil	1
Mr Mill's bl e h Misty, 7st 12lbs, Bennett	2
Mr Leslie's b aus g Spark, 8st 13lbs, Robinson	3
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist, 9st 4lbs	0
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet, 8st 11lbs	0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros, 6st 13lbs	0
Mr Clarke's br aus h Richmond Hill, 6st 7lbs	0

Betting: 2 to 1 Spark, 3 to 2 Harpist, 5 to 1 Blueblood, Misty, and Fitzeros, and 6 to 1 Planet.

Won by 1 1-2 length; 3-8ths of a length between second. and third Time—1 min. 32 1-5 secs.

The Devali Plate.—Winners Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—1 1-4 miles.

Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee, 8st 7lbs, Robinson	1
Mr A R Amer's b a h Turkish Flag II, 9st 1lbs, Nama	2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Magtoom, 7st 11lbs, Heeroo	3
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Connaught, 9st 6lbs	0
Mr H J Grisewood's b a h Wandering Jew, 8st 6lbs	0
Mr Love's ch a h Silvermane, 8st 4lbs	0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber, 7st 1 lbs	0
Mr Percy Fischer's b a h Talisman, 7st 8lbs	0
Mr Bennie's ch a h Selim, 6st 4lbs	0

Betting; 3 to 2 Narunjee, 3 to 1 Talisman, 5 to, 1. The Robber, 6 to 1 Turkish Flag, Silvermane and Magtoom, and 8 to 1 the others.

Won by 1 3-4 lengths: three-quarters of a length between second and third. Time—2mins. 26 secs.

Horses Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st April 1903. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr Anketell Jone's b aus g Ombree, 6st 7lbs, Dhondi	1
Mr A W P's b aus g Fando, 7st 3lbs, O'Neil	2
Mr Percy Fischer's b aus g Dart, 7st 12lbs, Kamad	3
H H Aga Khan's br e g Ayrdale 10st	0
Messrs M Pestonjee and R Bhikajee's b aus g Kingston, 9st 11lbs	0
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba, 8st 6lbs	0
Mr Noble's b aus g Planet, 8st 3lbs	0
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's b aus g Sacristan, 7st 6lbs	0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzeros, 7st 5lbs	0
Mr Clarke's br aus h Richmond Hill, 7st 4lbs	0
Messrs G K and D D's br aus m Overture, 7st 4lbs	0

Betting: 2 to 1 on Fando, 3 to 2 against Richmond Hill, 3 to 1 Dart, and 4 to 1 Ombree.

Won by a neck; 2 1-2 lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 17 3-5 secs.

Arab Pony Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles, 9st 7lbs, Robinson	1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 8st 10lbs, Heeroo	2
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 8st 5lbs Omerkhan	3
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 6lbs	0
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Mooreed, 8st 4lbs	0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, 8st 1lb	0
Mr A S Omar's b a h Fortune, 7st 11lbs	0
Capt Benn's g a h Rejoice, 7st 9lbs	0
Mr F M Garda's br a h Kour Sahib, 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma, 7st 7lbs	0
Mr Abdoola Shamlan's ch a h Galib, 6st 10lbs	0
Mr Artin A Essayie's ch a h Deserter, 6st 7lbs	0

Betting: 2 to 1 Achilles and Little Joker, 4 to 1 Moon, 6 to 1 Mooreed, Shaiboob, and Galib, and 8 to 1 Rejoice and Mosumma.

Won by a head; a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 23secs.

The all Pony Consolation Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Handicap for Ponies 14-2 and under which have not won a race value Rs. 150 or over since 1st April 1903. Distance.—5 furlongs.

Mr Hajibhoy Vishram's br aus m Nautilus, 6st 7lbs Kamad	1
Mr A W P's b aus m Min, 9st 12lbs, Robinson	2
Mr W J Goode's br aus m Wakeful, 7st 7lbs, O'Neil	3
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba, 9st 5lbs	0
Mr B S Chenoy's b aus m Alma, 7st 10lbs	0
Mr Preston's ch aus m The Dane, 7st 6lbs	0
Lt Col Eccle's b aus g Widgeon, 6st	0

Betting: 6 to 7 on Min, 2 to 1 Nautilus, 4 to 1 Alma, 6 to 1 The Dane, and 8 to 1 Wakeful.

Won by a neck; 1 3-4 lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 19secs.

The Little Selling Plate.—Winner Rs. 200, 2nd Rs. 100, 3rd Rs. 50. A Selling Race for Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under; 14 hands entered for Rs. 1,500, to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Allowance—Ponies not won a race value Rs. 150 or over 4lbs. Landing allowance as per clause 9. General Condition, Distance.—1-2 mile.

Mr S A Wahed's g a g Sweetlips, 8st 1lbs, Heeroo	1
Mr M T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar, 7st 9lbs, Kamad	2
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler, 7st, O'Neil	3
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Kyam, 8st 3lbs	0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Bikanir, 7st 11lbs	0
Mr Rasheed Shamlan's b a h Turn of Luck, 7st 11lbs	0
Mr R R S's b a h Better Days, 7st 5lbs	0
Mr Bennie's ch a h Selim 6st 8lbs	0
Mr A W P's g a h Bunder, 6st 7lbs	0
Mr A M Shamlan's g a h Sincerity, 6st 4lbs	0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Guinea Fowl, 6st 1lb	0

Betting: Evens Turn of Luck, 7 to 1 Settler and Bukhtawar, 6 to 1 Better Days, Bunder, Sincerity, and Guinea Fowl, 7 to 1 Kyam.

Sweetlips won by half a length; a neck between second and third. Time—57secs.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 20.

Two nurses of the Indian Establishment are to be detailed for duty on the Plassey on her first homeward voyage with invalids, two more being provided by the War Office.

Captain A. Rolland, R. E., is posted to the Military Works, Bombay Command, from leave.

Major H. G. C. Swayne, R. E., from leave, is posted as commanding Royal Engineers, Aden District.

ARRIVALS, OCT. 20.—Hill, Capt., Punj., 46th Punjabis, from leave from England.

James, Major, Punj., S. and T. Corps, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, OCT. 20.—Hill, Capt., Punj. 46th Punjabis, to rejoin to Sialkote.

James, Major, Punj, S. and T. Corps, to rejoin to Rawalpindi.

Dunlop, Capt., Beng. A.E.O., on duty to Derhra Dun.

Blyth, Lt.-Col., Punj., 10th Lancers, to rejoin to Cawnpore

Addington, Major, Beng., R.F.A. to join to Cawnpore.

Naril, Major, M. S. Middlesex Regt., from leave to Secunderabad.

Pike, Capt., M. S., E York Regt, from leave to Bellary.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ORIENT EXPRESS.

COLLISION WITH A GOODS TRAIN.

London, Oct. 3.—The Orient express, which runs through to Constantinople, collided yesterday with a goods train on the Servian frontier. The children of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Princess Clementine were on board the train, but escaped uninjured, though many of the other passengers were hurt.

JEWS IN RUSSIA.

DESPERATE STREET FIGHTING AT MOHILEFF.

London, Oct. 4.—The "Express" correspondent at Berlin states that 300 Jews and 100 anti-Semites have been killed in the course of desperate street fighting at Mohileff, a town in Russia of which two-thirds of the inhabitants are Jews.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

MR CHAMBERLAIN'S TAXATION PROPOSALS.

EFFECT OF MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

London, Oct. 4.—The "Daily Mail" understands that Mr. Chamberlain proposes to deal as follows with the food tax revenue, which now amounts to £3,000,000. New taxes on food stuffs amounting to £10,000,000 will be substituted for an equal amount raised under the old food taxes, the balance of which (£3,000,000) will be removed. The latter will be replaced by the imposition of a 10 per cent tariff on foreign manufactured goods, which would bring in £10,000,000 and part of the surplus on the old revenue thus gained will be devoted to the reduction of the duties on tobacco.

The "Times," in commenting on the disappointment and discontent caused in many quarters by Mr. Balfour's speech says that it would be wiser instead of grumbling because everything has not been achieved at a single stroke to consider what has been gained. Mr Balfour has not gone the whole length of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, but has gone a long way, and has taken his supporters with him. He has thus done the very best thing for Mr. Chamberlain who would not wish him to act otherwise.

The "Standard," in its money articles, says that City circles, while favouring Mr. Balfour's policy and a small tax on food-stuffs ask for a more definite programme than that submitted by Mr. Balfour at Sheffield. They are also inquiring whether the proposed reform is to be in the hands of the Cabinet or of a committee of experts.

London, Oct. 3.—The German newspapers state that they are unable to differentiate theoretically between the policies enunciated by Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain. The Paris "Temps" says that if Mr. Balfour be really the leader of the Unionist party his speech marks an epoch and the reception accorded it encourages the belief that the Government may possibly emerge triumphant from the present grave crisis.

MR. BALFOUR'S TRIBUTE TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

ENGLAND'S GREATEST COLONIAL MINISTER.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Balfour, speaking at a luncheon, tendered him at Sheffield yesterday, gratefully acknowledged the unanimity of the party's support. While the great majority of the party supported the Government he would never think of deserting the cause for which he had made himself responsible. It was impossible to part with the services of old friends and colleagues without a pang, and his only consolation was that there was no personal bitterness and that all alike were sincerely devoted to the great party for which they had done such admirable services. Continuing, Mr. Balfour emphasised the loss to the Government, the country, and the Empire of the greatest Colonial Minister the country had seen, who had given the title a new and wider meaning of richer signification to every citizen of the Empire. If, as he (Mr Balfour) believed, South Africa was loyal, contented, and united, this result was due to Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Milner more than to all others put together. Mr. Chamberlain's place might be occupied by another, but no one could fill it.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain E. Spicer, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Elliott Mr and Mrs N L and 2 children
Laurie Miss W E
Morrison Mr G
White Mr and Mrs C F
Sutton Mr G F
Biden Mr S W
Donaldson Mr G W
Hamilton Mr W
Fell Mr R G M
Hamilton Mr J
Drummond Mr J C S
House Mr H F
Sterling Major and Mrs and child
Cheyne Miss
Jenkins Mr A
Clark Mr A W
Scott Rev and Mrs A
Smith Rev R S
O'Malley Mrs
Jamieson Rev and Mrs R G
Wickham Mr L L
Watts Mr F W
Hodgart Mr W
Atkinson Mr W
Brown Mr A
Billinghurst Mrs T and infant
Kennedy Miss
Bonnett Miss
Dennis Mr A
Turnbull Mr J R
Wyley Mr G
Kendall Mr J
Morris Miss G
Desmond Miss A L
Manners Miss
Fairfox Miss H
Hicks Miss M
Richardson Miss G
Dobson Mr T
Penwarden Mr
Johnston Mrs H A
Johnston Miss A S
Campbell Lieut E P
Whiteley Mr W R
Pinhey Mr H T
Brodhurst Mr B
Greaves Mr T
Simmins Capt and Mrs
Malone Mr P
Hunter Lieut Genl A and A-D-C
Stephenson Rev H
Pinhey Miss M G
Mann Miss
Dorgan Capt J
Tompkyns Mr A
Jackson Mr E L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Pearce Mr and Mrs C
Weir Mrs
Campbell Capt H B O
Tonies Mr U J
Foreman Mr O T
O'Brien Mr and Mrs P H and inft
Bruce Mr A B
Mackenzie Mr A
Reuss Mr J L
Wright Miss
Moore Mr T H
Ferguson Mr D
Henderson Mr and Mrs and child
Payne Mr G E
Wood Mr W H
Maxwell Major Hon and Mrs
Bland Miss S
Morris Mr H
McIntosh Mr L
Farquhar Mr C G L
Elliott Capt A N
Bourdis Mr
Heath Major F W
Onslow Mrs W H
Glasgow Major and Mrs W T
Hodgart Mr J
Knapf Lt R E
Robinson Major M O
Graham Mr and Mrs G D
Pfeiffer Mr P
Marsden Mr E
Bewell Mr E J
Kirkbryde Mr J A
White Major
Muir Mr
Hunter Miss
Moberley Miss
Hastings Mrs
Thomson Capt and Mrs
Lang Mr
Wakefield Mr H E A
Stewart Lt S
Kirkwood Rev A
Slater Mr A
Moller Mr E
Levy Mr H A
Yate Lt Col F C
Chambers Mr H
Alston Capt J W
Hozoor Prince Meerza
Parry Mr T D

FROM BRINDISI.

Colorn Mr W M
Unwin Capt R B
Wilson Mr R C

FROM KARACHI.

Seymour Mr and Mrs L W and inft
Slade Mrs M B and inft

FROM PORT SAID.—Lee Mr W H

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CLIVE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive, commander W. G. Beauchamp, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, empty. At Calcutta she embarks the 11th Rajput Infantry for conveyance to Mauritius, where she is expected to arrive on the 13th November.

MME. BAKER, an Indiana modiste and lecturer, does not believe in applying French terms to ordinary articles of attire. She states that in future voile, aubergine, and peau de soie will be called by their proper names—veiling, egg-plant colour, and silk skin.

HERR GOTTLIEB SCHERZER of Munich has now for thirty years been a daily guest at the same beer restaurant. He has consumed a daily average of sixteen pints of beer. To show his approval, the restaurant-keeper has presented him with a valuable jug.

SIR JAMES MONTEATH AT DHARWAR.

LINGAYETS AND GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

DURING the visit of H. E. Sir James Monteath to Dharwar the members of the Lingayet Educational Association presented an address to his Excellency on Friday, in the course of which they stated:—It is a matter of great pride and satisfaction that your Excellency has been in complete touch with, and sympathy towards, the people from the very beginning of your official career. Your broad sympathies for the people, your large-mindedness, and your long standing relations with the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur and Kanara wherein you served as Assistant Collector and Collector, encourage us to hope that your Excellency's rule will give an impetus to the well-being of the people of the Karnatic. We mention with great pleasure that the Lingayet Education Fund (which has been started here in order to aid and encourage the education of our students is working satisfactorily under the able management of Mr M. C. Gibb, I. C. S., our present popular Collector and President of the Fund Committee, to whom our best thanks are due. We are further happy to state that Shrimant Lingapa Sayapa, Sir Desai of Sirsangi in the Belgaum District, has promised to place at the disposal of our Association some personal Inam lands yielding an average annual income of Rs. 1,000. By means of the Fund there have been up to this time 16 graduates in all. Only a few of these have been fortunate enough to secure suitable posts in Government service, and our community feel that sufficient encouragement has not been extended to them commensurate with the extent of their self-help. The statistics of the last three or four years ordered from the Collectors of the Southern Districts and the Commissioner of the Division will, we venture to say, show that the number of appointments distributed amongst Lingayet and other backward classes is not satisfactory. We, therefore, humbly and respectfully pray that your Excellency's Government may be pleased to have such rules framed as to enable qualified men of our community and other backward classes to have a fair proportion of Government appointments and also to encourage the employees by granting due promotions according to their qualifications and merits. We are extremely grateful for the kind consideration shown of late years by some of your Excellency's predecessors in appointing three of the distinguished leaders of our community—Sriman [illegible] Barrister-at-law, Sir Desai of Wantamuri, Shrimant Lingapa Jayapa, Sir Desai of Sirsangi, and the late lamented Rao Bahadur Garsidapa Weerbasapa Gilganchi,—as Honourable Members of the Legislative Council. But we regret that for the last four years our community has not had the good fortune of securing the honour previously extended by three of your noble predecessors. We, therefore, also pray that your Excellency may be gracious enough to show kind consideration to our community by appointing able and worthy men to the Council.

THE DEWALEE FESTIVAL.

YESTERDAY was the great day of the Dewalee Festival and to-day is the commercial new year's day of the Hindus, when they open new account books after having invoked the good graces of Luxmee, the goddess of riches, upon their transactions and speculations for the ensuing year. The family priest officiates at the ceremony for a consideration, and appears by means of certain incantations to use his influence with the fickle goddess in favour of his client. The Dewalee, probably the most popular of all native festivals, had its crowning brilliance yesterday, members of all classes of the native community taking their share in the celebration of the festival. The display of lights in the native quarter of the Fort was perhaps better than in the preceding year, notably in Bazar Gate Street. Even the poorest folks must contribute their quota to the general effulgence of the day, for the native mind is imbued with the idea that Luxmee frowns over dark places on the great day of the festival held in her honour. Driving from Bazar Gate Street to Kalbadevi and Moombadevi on the one hand, or to the Crawford Market and the Cloth and Marwaree Bazars on the other, and proceeding in the direction of the Coppersmiths' Chawl facing the Moombadevi Tank, or in the direction of Bhuleshwar, where the Vyshnu or Maharaj's temples are situated, one saw the Dewalee illuminations in their full brilliance. The illumination of the Juma Musjid, with its many towers and minarets artistically picked out with coloured lanterns, was specially remarkable and formed one of the most attractive features of the spectacle. The tram cars received a large share of public patronage. The police arrangements for the regulations of wheeled traffic were judiciously designed and admirably carried out.

GLASS MAKING IN INDIA.

MR. N. B. WAGLE'S ENTERPRISE.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay from London on Monday by the Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix was Mr. N. B. Wagle, B.A., who left India for Europe about four years ago to study practical glass blowing. Mr. Wagle is the first graduate of the Bombay University who crossed the Kalapani to receive industrial training with the help of the Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy Travelling Scolarship. In the list of Indian residents in Europe published recently in the journal of the National Indian Association he was reported as the only student who was engaged in a pursuit of this desirable kind. Mr. Wagle, a couple of years ago, narrated his interesting experiences in an English glass factory, where he entered as a workman, before a meeting of the National Indian Association in London, and his paper was favourably received by the Indian Press. From what our London correspondent wrote in these columns at the time about Mr. Wagle, we have reason to believe that Mr. Wagle, has so far made satisfactory progress. He has been engaged in studying the chemistry of glass and has pratically analysed 150 samples of sand which were supplied to him by the late Sir John Woodburn, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and by friends in other provinces of India. Mr. Wagle has returned to India to turn to practical use the knowledge he has acquired in Europe, and it is to be hoped that he may receive the support to which his enterprise entitles him.

IT has been decided, in order to diminish the Army Clothing Department's large stock of plain clothes accumulated during the war, to reduce the price per suit from 13s. 6d. to 10s. and encourage the sale of the clothing to soldiers on discharge and to Militiamen.

AFTER being lodged in a cell at Clerkenwell on a charge of disorderly conduct, a servant named Norah Hurley tried to strangle herself successively with a waistband, stockings, blouse, and her hair. Each attempt was frustrated by the timely arrival of the policeman on duty.

THE committee charged with the arrangements for the reception of the members of the Honourable Artillery Company on their visit to Boston have cut out Charlestown and the Bunker Hill monument from their programme, so as not to offend the susceptibilities of the visitors.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

A NATIONAL ART FUND.

A NEW COMIC OPERA.

MUSIC AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

LONDON, OCTOBER 2.

THE proposal of a new fund to supplement the support given by the State to our national galleries and museums seems assured of success. Those good fairies the art-critics have shower their blessings upon the infant in anticipation, and are tumbling over each other to claim paternity. It would be presumption to express doubts as to the merits of a scheme which has united, for example, Messrs. Poynter, Prinsep, and Richmond with Messrs. D. S. MacColl and Bernard Shaw; but the unanimity of these authorities is so sudden and so wonderful, that the plain man may be pardoned if there lurks within him some stirring of doubt as to whether this unanimity can be maintained, and, if not, to which school of authority he is to look for guidance in the purchase of works of art. The success or failure of the scheme, in short, will depend upon the few who control it—that is, in brutal language, upon the particular clique which gets the upper hand. For my part, I view with some dismay the presence on the list of the probable committee of so many of the heads of our national museums and gallaries—gentlemen of more or less stereotyped opinions—side by side with a considerable number of those Chantrey Trustees whom Mr. D. S. MacColl has taught us to distrust. Are these gentlemen to have a controlling voice in the appointment of the buyers? If the scheme is to secure public confidence it should be divorced absolutely from all official and all Academical influence. An outside committee, representing the public and armed by the public with funds, would be strangled by the inclusion of the official directors of the galleries. As for the Royal Academicians they have enough to do already in the admistration of the Chantrey Fund. If this course be not adopted the donors and subscribers can never be sure that their money is not being "diverted to some purpose for which they have neither interests or sympathy." The administrative committee should be formed only of those who have not pledged themselves to any narrow view of art and who are independent in the sense that they may be relied on to put the interests of the national collections before any personal aim of benevolence or mutual self-help.

Mr. Val Prinsep, R.A., has done a real service to contemporary criticism by giving us, in the October "Magazine of Art," what may be labelled as the final verdict of the Royal Academy on the art of Mr. Whistler. Mr. Prinsep is a very distinguished member of the Academy, is indeed one of the spokesmen of that august body, and holds the Professorship of Painting. His view is therefore authoritative and final. Unfortunately it is confined to the oil pictures, for there are "rules," one gathers, by which you can judge "various branches of art," and Mr. Prinsep does not know, or has mislaid (one can scarcely credit ignorance on the part of an Academician) those rules which apply to "etchings and pestel drawings." To arrive at triumphant success during his lifetime, "a painter," says Mr. Prinsep, "must possess qualities quite different from those that are necessary for the simple exercise of his art." Business talents are necessary. "How many painters there are," he continues, "who, lacking those business-like talents, remain without recognition!" Here is the usual confusion between artistic and commercial success, and here, in a netshell, is the secret of academical ambition. "Mr. Whistler," says Mr. Prinsep, "was pre-eminently a shrewd man, and he made it his business throughout life to let the world know that he was an artist without equal." Why, then, was he not elected to the Academy? Why, indeed! It must have been because he was, according to Professor Prinsep, an artist without the deeper and more serious qualities, and the grammar of expression was a constant stumblingblock to him. And, worse than all, he concealed his want of study with the "glamour of effect." In brief, we gather that he was an insufficient painter who, nevertheless, left behind him "some half-a-dozen pictures that may be called first rate." This and a good deal more to prove—although the intention is not stated—not only that Mr. Whistler was justly ignored by the Academy; but also that an Academical Professor of Painting may be master of his craft, and yet may be a singularly unsafe critic of a great painter, who was sincere enough and individual enough to throw aside academical "rules," and who dared to follow his art with unswerving fidelity.

At last Sir Arthur Sullivan has taught his own peculiar and personal methods to the world—a message which was very cleverly reproduced at the Avenue Theatre in the shape of the production of "Dolly Varden," the words of which have been written by Mr. Stanislaus Stange and the music by Mr. Julian Edwards. Practically, from the dramatic point of view, this play was purposed to be the reproduction of Wycherley's "Country Girl;" and yet it is odd to find that "Love in a Wood" and "Periwigs," allusions also to the first guineas which were struck in 1663, make the reproduction of Wycherley delightful and extremely clever, to begin with, from the dramatic point of view. The production of this piece brought us back partly to the times of Wycherley, and partly to the times when Dickens made the names of Dholly Varden popular. Beautiful, certainly, were the stage pictures throughout the whole piece; but it was something of a pity that any imitation of one so immortal as Nelson should have been so emphatically reiterated. It now becomes necessary to discuss the matter somewhat in detail. First of all, one as to declare that this is really a hark-back to the original scheme of Gilbert and Sullivan; and very beautifully indeed is that scheme not only arranged, but also carried out. Modern manners seem to have produced, so far as the public is concerned, modern insistance upon frivolous thought and frivolous meaning, last night's success depended upon the fact that a compromise was definitely made between the two ideas. This is to take the production somewhat seriously, and yet not more seriously than it deserves; or there is one quality which it is necessary to recognise—namely, that of brilliance in many moments of a finely-constructed score. It is very difficult to describe precisely, and to analyse as with an etching-pencil, the different feeling between the first-night productions of a Sullivan opera and the production last night of "Dolly Varden." On the one hand, one recognises in a sort of definite way the fact that Sullivan's scores are works of art; last night one recognised the same fact with ready facility of attention. Nevertheless, we acknowledge very certainly that Mr. Stange has accomplished a feat which at one time of his life he probably never thought of accomplishing, and which at the present moment of his life he dreams of never repeaiting, which at a later time of his life he will reject with far more scorn than those kindly critics entertain towards work which they recognise as belonging to certain periods of existence when it is good to express the conditions of one's thoughts in the technical terms which have become part of one's life.

Thus it is that the relation beween the musical critic and the musical composer remains at all times absolutely the same, unless it happens to man that he proclaims an invasion on one side or the other of what may be humorously called the "enemy's country." Wagner and Berlioz were, of course, typical instances of this exemplary attitude towards those who have the right at all times to complain, but seldom have the right to challenge Mr. Sidney Howard as Lord Gayspark was clearly the success of the evening. He fulfilled the eighteenth-century idea to admiration. Were Addison or Richard Steel engaged at the present moment in writing these lines, we could well imagine them competing in the style of Mr. Stange, as thus: "Everything, I assure you, went not unwell with the chief parts of the play; I had no less than thirteen ladies whose names vary anywhere between Gertrude and Alice; I had also names of which Congreve would have been proud; I had a Harcourt a Belville, and a Letitia Fairfax; but these things meant nothing to me compared with the way in which my art was discovered and was interpreted." For the rest apart from a parody of the eighteenth-century style which the play itself provokes, Mr. George Lyding as Captain Barcourt, Mr. Donald Hall as Lieutenant Marlow, Mr. Stirling McKinly as Lieutenant Gragsby, Mr. George Ridgwell as Captain Belville, Mr. Tom Daniel as John Fairfax, Miss Sylvia Sablance as Letitia Fairfax, and the unluckily numbered thirteen ladies, which include the names of Lucette, Alice, Maud, Mary, Addie, "Francis," Florence, Leonia, Vida, Chrlotte, Clara, Grace, and Gertrude, did extremely well in order to accomplish that which was certainly done—namely, the achievement of what should really be a popular success. The scenery was capital, and the only fault that one had to find with the management was a somewhat unwise parody of the late Mr. W. E. Henley's "Song of the Sword." That may pass; but there is one little point which may be suggested to the authors, and which drew a certain amount of unsympathetic laughter from the unsympathetic items of the audience—the inclusion of the sentence: "All is chaos here." The fact that the thing almost synchronized with a beautiful effect which included a dance, in pictorial terms of silver, made it to a certain extent less significant than it might have been. Anyhow, there is no question but that a genuinely artistic success was achieved by the production of "Dolly Varden" at the Avenue Theatre.

The Brass Band Contest on Saturday afternoon at the Crystal Palace was without any question, a matter which demands serious consideration and responsible thought. It is easy, of course, to make inexpensive jokes; but the fact is, that to take off your coat and to play music for the sheer sake of playing music is an action almost of heroism. Men who are in the constant habit of letting their articulate thought express itself in terms of music rather than in terms of language naturally surrender themselves with unguessed facility to that which they have made their everyday habit; that is why without any intention of offence we describe their art as "Shirt-Sleeves Music." It is difficult for the critic when he hears, time after time, the same piece played by various orchestral combinations, to attempt any sort of superior reply to judges who presumably are specialists in this particular line; but we are bound to say that the Black Dike Mills Band appeared to us worthier of the prize than the band very excellently conducted by Mr. A. Owen, "Besses o' th' Barn." Of course the popularity of music depends so much more upon combinations of this kind than upon critical combinations that the critic has practically to stand aside, and literally "listen to the band." Some of the men, who were anxious obviously to do their best, took a somewhat exaggerated view of what that best should be; this was particularly the case with the Luton Red Cross Band, who to our mind only failed because of their excessive desire to prove themselves to be possessors of the artistic temperament. We were glad to note that the Rushden Temperance Band, also conducted by Mr. Owen, won the second prize; for though they did too much, their exertions at no time could be called ineffectual. For the rest, we regard it as an admirable thing that encouragement should be given in every quarter of the provinces to that one instinct which seems to create an aristocracy among those who, wherever they may be found in the world's day of work, truly appraise music at its right and proper value. It is very often impossible to discuss Empedocles and the reasons for his suicide with a bandsman who, although he has never heard of that philosopher, has possibly played his part in a Berlioz score with both energy and significance. It is right and it is decent, to make the most of any musical talent, wherever it may be found. The creator of music can in the long run discuss his terms with the world it is the interpreter who is compelled so often to go to the wall, and we rejoice that the management at the Crystal Palace has seen its way definitely to win victories where defeat might have been so easy.

According to Mr. Calmour, Dante only missed marrying Beatrice by five minutes. He had done all he had to do to earn her hand. He had returned from the wars triumphant. But when he arrived home she was in church getting married to Bardi. Not that she was fickle: only a villain had made her believe that Dante had fallen at the front. Henceforth Dante dedicates his life to Florence. This does not sound very much like Dante; the story might be told with, perhaps, greater plausibility of any other Florentine of his day. But Dante has no story of his own, and so the author who takes him in hand has to make one up for him. And the "resume" we have given only shows the shifts to which that author will be put. We may not approve of Dante being let in for this sort of treatment, but can any one suggest a better? We have indicated the matter of the first two acts. The third and fourth are political rather than domestic. Beatrice reluctantly goes her way, and Dante goes his. He is amazingly successful considering his occasional want of perception. He is elected chief magistrate, and delights the messes, represented by a score, of gentlemen, who wave cudgels that do not appear to be rigid, and, though seemingly of no occupation, are beside themselves with joy at the proclamation of a general holiday—by promising them what we take to be the equivalent to a free breakfast-table. Dante is of the Manchester School. But unable to redeem his pledges, he becomes unpopular and having scorned the rabble and banished most of the respectable male members of the cast including Beatrice's father and husband he gets into serious trouble. Even Beatrice turns on him when he refuses to deal leniently with her nearest relatives. She actually curses him and prophesies that some day he will seek mercy and seek it in vain. And she is right. For the banished men return reinforced by Charles of Valois and the Papal Legate who curses Dante and places an interdict on Florence. That is the last straw and Dante has to go. He sees there is nothing before him but literature. Meanwhile Beatrice has been poisoned by the villain and has died in Dante's arms having first made peace with him concerning her prediction which in the innocence of her heart she believes to be at the bottom of all the mischief.

A FRENCH VIEW OF MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RESIGNATION.

The "Memorial Diplomatique" discussing the political crisis in England says of the late Colonial Minister.—"It is but fair to state that the voluntary resignation of Mr. Chamberlain has in it no element of disgrace, it is even entirely to his honour since the Minister renounces his functions rather than abandon his idea."

It observes moreover, "Mr. Chamberlain has shown his perspicacity from the purely political point of view, by realising that the British Empire might at a given moment be threatened with desolation." Speaking of Mr Chamberlain's letter to Mr Balfour, the same paper writes:—"It is in the name of the unity of the Empire, threatened with disintegration, that he speaks of his project of fiscal reform. He certainly declares that the economic interests of the Empire will not suffer thereby; but it is clear that the political factor is the main one in his eyes. He seems to admit that Mr. Balfour is favourable to his views, but that he is powerless to impose them on the Government or on the country. In such conditions, Mr. Chamberlain, who will not renounce his propagandist campaign, saw no other course open to him than to separate himself from a Government in which he had become a source of division. But it is well understood that in quitting power, he does not abandon political life, but that on the contrary, he will as a simple member of Parliament follow up the campaign in favour of fiscal reform which he has initiated as Minister. It will certainly be interesting to follow him in this new role, where it is not unlikely that he will attain even greater success than hitherto . . . . His resignation desplays no element of vulgarity, it enhances rather than diminishes Mr. Chamberlain's fame."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SERIOUS ASSAULT ON A CEYLON PLANTER.

ATTACKED BY COOLIES.

A case of serious grievous hurt was heard in the Police Court of Hatton, before Mr. B. Constantine, in which three cooly men were charged with assaulting Mr. E. E. Megget of Thornfield Estate, Agrapatana, Ceylon Mr. T. C. Van Rooyen appeared for the prosecution and Mr. J. A. Aiyadurai for the defence. Mr. Megget, being unwell, gave his evidence whilst seated on a chair. Mr. Megget, in his complaint said, that on the 21st September last (the day he was assaulted) and a few days earlier he lent coolies to Cranley Estate and the three accused were among them. On the day named he received a letter from Mr. Keith, the Assistant on Cranley, complaining about the work of the coolies. When the coolies returned in the evening he mustered them and, having inquired into the matter. he drove them away after giving them a bit of lecture and he also cuffed three or four. Having done this he was going to the factory when a Kangany came and complained that one of the accused abused him. He sent a man to fetch that accused, but the man returned saying the accused would not come. He then went down to the lines accompanied by two Kanganis. Having learnt in which room the accused was he went in and found the accused behind the door. He questioned him as to why he did not come to the factory when he was asked to. The accused replied that he was not frightened of him. He then led him outside to the yard just in front of the line and struck him with a stick and let him go. This was the second accused. He saw the first accused coming from another room, perhaps, with a paddy-pounder, but he did not know he was coming to strike him. The accused struck him with the pounder. The second accused then came with a stone about eight inches long to strike him, but was held and prevented—Mr. Megget was not sure whether it was by a Kangany or whether he guarded himself. He did not know, he said, that his head was wounded till blood flowed down his farce. As he was leaving the lines, he saw the third accused flourshing a stick behind him. He got to the bungalow about 6-30 p.m., after going to the factory and—not knowing the wound was so serious—he got the dispenser to dress it. The following morning he gave information to the Police about the assault and on Wednesday, the 23rd, he went and met Dr. Spaar and get the wound dressed.

Cross-examined by the defending Proctor, he said after he was struck he was not conscious and could not say whether the second accused struck him.

A Kangany was called as a witness for the prosecution and said he saw the second accused striking Mr. Megget after he was struck by the first accused. Asked as to why he did not try to prevent Mr. Megget being struck with the paddy pounder, he said he was afraid to do anything as the whole lot of women and children in the lines were armed with stones and threatening to strike.

The defence was that Mr Megget came by the wound by hitting against the door-post, but the Police Magistrate disbelieved it altogether and, in passing the sentence of six months on the first accused, said he was very sorry he had not the power to sentence him to a longer period. The second accused was sentenced to three months, while the third was acquitted—there being no evidence against him.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

The return match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Baronet Cricket Club was played yesterday on the Gymkhana ground in the presence of a large number of spectators. The ground was in good condition, but the weather was very hot. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr S N Powell, c Raja (Jr), b Bhagwagar	12	not out	50
Lieut R H Manners, c Bhagwagar, b Divecha	13	c Raja (Jr), b Bhagwagar	7
Capt Hutchinson, b Divecha	0	Did not bat.	
Mr F St G Gratwicke, b Divecha	6		
Capt Bond, b Wadia	11		
Lieut Brander, c Masani, b Wadia	35	b Writer	55
Mr E E Coombs, b Wadia	0	Did not bat.	
Mr Dodds, b Wadia	1		
Mr Dawson, run out	7		
Mr E Richardson, not out	0		
Capt McDonald, b Wadia	1		
Extras	2	Extras	17
Total	88	Total	129

BARONET C. C.

1st Innings.	
Mr Masani, b Coombs	44
Mr Vasaigara, b Coombs	14
Mr Bhagwagar, b Coombs	0
Mr Raja (Jr), c Gratwicke, b Coombs	16
Mr Raja (Sr), not out	66
Mr N Mody, not out	13
Mr Wadia	Did not bat
Mr Mehta	
Mr Bhownagri	
Mr Writer	
Mr Divecha	
Extras	10
Total (4 wickets)	163

A DISABLED BARQUE.

TERRIFIC GALE IN BASS STRAIT.

The appearance of Messrs. Huddart Parker and Co New Zealand bound steamer Zealandia of the head at Sydney on 24th September with a disabled vessel in tow occasioned considerable excitement in the city. The crippled vessel proved to be the American four-masted barquentine Aurora bound from Tacoma to Adelaide. Her rudder had been carried away. Captain Wyllie of the Zealandia, states that at 6 a. m. he sighted the Aurora about fifteen miles off and on approaching, her found she was flying signals of distress. The Zealandias chief officer went on board and ascertained that the Aurora had been lying helpless with her rudder gone for fourteen days and her provisions were running short. She had only sufficient water to last till Sunday. She was bound to Adelaide with a cargo of lumber and was 102 days out when picked up. The Aurora appears to have been roughly handled by the weather. Her master Captain Jorgensen states that during a fierce gale she met he thought she would have gone down with all hands. The passage was a succession of violent gales. Three weeks ago she entered Bass Strait and met terrific weather Gales blew from all points of the compass. Sails were blown away, and the Aurora was driven back on her course. The decks were constantly swept by seas, and the lives of the crew were endangered. Last Sunday week a north-west gale was encountered, squalls blew the ship's set canvas to ribbons, and there was a terrible sea. Two days later another gale threw the vessel on her beam ends and the rudder was carried away. A temporary steering gear was rigged, and the Aurora was got under control. She was 90 miles off the Heads when Captain Jorgensen signalled the Zealandia for assistance, Another steamer had been sighted but though signals were made she passed without offering assistance. Captain Jorgensen is still suffering from the effects of his long exposure to the weather.

In a factory at Akrin, Ohio, a boy was pouring out petroleum when his elbow came so close to an electric bell that the current shot through his arm, and a spark from the end of his finger ignited the spirit. He dropped the petroleum in his fright, an explosion followed, then a roaring fire, and soon the factory was entirely gutted.

ToCureHorseAilments.
Eminent Veterinary Surgeons (see Book on Bottle) strongly recommend **Condy's Fluid** as a speedy and absolutely Certain Cure for Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs, Broken Knees, Grease, Thrush, Cracked Heels and Mud Fever in Horses.
Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."
Sold by all Chemists & Stores.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE SANITARY SCHOOL MASTER ABROAD.

In reference to the notice issued by Dr. Turner the Executive Health Officer of Bombay, the "Rast Goftar" remarks:—Dr. Turner, our Health Officer, who has been playing the role of the sanitary school master with conspicuous ability and success since his coming to this country has, in view of the approaching epidemic, issued last week a notice for the information and guidance of the public, who require assistance in matters relating to the sanitary administration of the city. In the first place he has published the list of sanitations where information should be sent when assistance is required in case of urgency, a very timely precaution in a way. Then he has intimated that for complaints as to the nuisance in connection with drains, privies, night soil, cutchra, refuse, &c., information should be given to the Divisional Health Officer of every Ward. If we might be permitted to remind Dr. Turner, it is seldom that Bombay ceases complaining about the indifferent manner in which sweeping is done in the city, especially in the native town. and it is popularly believed, and not without reason, that the first thing which impels plague, every year is the defective sweeping, the escape of poisonous gases from the drains, and other insanitary conditions which could be easily removed if the Municipal executive would only strive to be more vigilant in their supervision over the underlings.

MR. J. SLADEN.

The "Gujerat Mitra" speaks in eulogistic terms of Mr. J. Sladen, Collector and District Magistrate of Surat, on his transfer to the Bombay Secretariat:—It would be easy to concede in view of Mr. J. Sladen's transfer to the Secretariat that Surat has been deprived of an officer of uncommon parts and great force of character such as had not been its privilege to possess for a long time, Imbued with all the finest characteristics and attributes of his race Mr. Slanden during the short period of two years he had been Collector and District Magistrate brought to bear upon his multifarious and arduous duties an amount of industry, a knowledge of details and a patient and judicious consideration that did not fail to strike any one who has cared to take an intelligent interest in the conduct of public affairs in this city and the part which in this official capacity Mr. Sladen was called upon to play. Thoughtful, highly considerate and scrupulously fair and conscientious in the discharge of his duties Mr. Sladen had beneath a stern exterior, a truly sympathetic nature and a kindly feeling for the people.

A GIRLS' COLLEGE IN BENARES.

Noticing a report that Mrs. Annie Besant intends founding a college for girls in Benares, the "Gujerati" says:—What genuine earnestness and singleminded devotion can accomplish is proved by what has been done by Mrs. Annie Besant in connection with the Hindu College at Benares. She has been able to collect more than a lakh of rupees as a nucleus of the fund necessary for placing the institution on a sound financial footing. This amount is obviously insufficient for the purpose, But a fair beginning has been made and we have no doubt that Mrs. Annie Besant's sincerity and earnestness will enable her to carry out her project. It is now given out that she intends founding a college for girls in Benares on the same lines as the college for boys. She requires an endowment fund of ten lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the cost of land and buildings. We do not know how far there is truth in the rumour that she has already collected half the amount. But whether the report is well-founded or otherwise, she is not the woman to resile from her resolution, once formed, owing to pecuniary difficulties and other obstacles. In her address in Bombay on the subject of education she expressed herself very strongly in favour of female education. Having regard to her own brilliant attainments and her remarkable antecedents, it would have been an inexplicable puzzle if she had in any way opposed the cause of female education in India.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The "Rast Goftar" states:—The Bombay Government undoubtedly deserve all that has been said in their praise by the press and by others for the very praiseworthy sympathy their have evinced in the matter of the promotion of primary education in the Bombay Presidency. Lord Northcote, a little before his departure, had taken two very important steps in regard to it, the first being the appointment of a committee to enquire how best to secure more suitable and healthy buildings for the primary schools, and the other the increase in the Government grant to primary schools.

A FLOATING DURBAR.

Referring to Lord Curzon's proposed visit to the Persian Gulf the "Voice of India" discourses:—When guardian-angels have sung the strains that Britannia shall rule the waves the Persian Gulf at any rate shall not be commanded exclusively by any other Power than England. A man-of-war is a respectable sign of power but a floating Durbar is not suggestive to the Eastern mind of stability. This will be one great difficulty which Britian will feel in impressing the Persian and Arab races with her might as against Russia the mistress of vast regions of solid earth in the north. The Commissioners sent to Thibet are still waiting for the representatives of the Chinese and Thibetan Governments probably to the amusement of the wily statesment of Peking and Lhassa. Will not a Durbar at sea bring into inexpedient prominence the disadvantages under which Great Britain labours in coping with Russia in extending her Asiatic dominion? People behind the scenes must know.

DISTRICT CONFERENCES.

The "Guzerati" pleads in favour of the holding of District Conferences:—The Madras presidency was the first to inaugurate the movement of District Conferences, and only a few months ago we noticed their proceedings, and suggested that similar Conferences should be held in this presidency. We made a similar suggestion last year and we are glad to and that a District Conference is going to be held at Dharwar on 24th October under the auspices of the local Standing Congress Committee. Provincial Conferences were the direct offshoot of the Indian National Congress and District Conferences are the next development of the larger movement. Just as there is very useful work for the Provincial Conferences, so there is considerable scope for useful activity in the case of District Conferences, if they be properly organised.

INOCULATION AND THE MULKOWAL REPORT.

The "Rost Goftar" urges upon Government the early publication of the Mulkowal report: The Indian Press, both native and European. will do well to back up the very strong representations which have been made to the Government anent the report of the Commission of the Punjab inoculation tragedy of the last year. The public has not forgotten as yet how the mishap occurred. From the very first Government were asked not to rest content with the departmental inquiry that had followed the occurrence of the mishap, but to undertake a more exhaustive investigation of the causes of the mischief and the circumstances under which it became possible. In obedience to the public demand one of the ablest jurists now in India, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice of Bombay, was entrusted with the inquiry, and, after weeks of laborious and impartial investigation, a report was presented to Government. Instead of publishing this, and throwing the necessary light on the unhappy incident which has so rudely shaken the faith of the people in the safety of the prophylactic, the authorities have, for reasons best known to themselves, elected to suppress the report. We cannot but join our contemporary in saying that Government cannot commit a worse blunder than keeping the document secret.

The "Voice of India" remarks:—The Bombay Government has issued a press communique which is rather enigmatical. We are told that the Plague Research Laboratory is in a position to supply, for the purpose of inoculation against plague, serum prepared either by the process which alone was in use up to the middle of 1902, or by a new process which was introduced in that year by Mr. Haffkine, who considers it an improvement. Ever since the Malkowal mishap, the public confidence, not merely in the utility but even in the safety of inoculation, has been shaken. The public may not gain much by knowing who is responsible for that mishap but unless it is known "how the mishap occurred, and that with ordinary precautions or with the precautions that are now being taken no such unhappy result is likely to happen again, does the Government expect inoculation to the popular? Perhaps it does not very much matter, as very few have any faith left in the efficacy of inoculation as a preventive of plague.

DISTURBANCES AT SRINAGAR.

GRAIN RIOTS.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

A SRINAGAR Correspondent writing under date the 15th instant says:— A few grain rioters having been arrested in the city and taken to the Chief Court, a mob stormed and wrecked the building the Chief Judge narrowly escaping with his life. The mob then went to the Residency. The troops were called out and moderate order was restored.

All the shops are closed owing to the threats of the mob which consists mainly of well to do people The prices of grain are high, but falling. Clean rice is selling at eight seers and maize at sixteen seers for the rupee.

The attempt of the Pandit class to overawe the Durbar into a return to the old system of state. Grain distributions of nominal rates commands no sympathy. The Zamindar class is highly prosperous under the settlement and constitute the bulk of the population, but the Pandits and artizans predominate in the city.

SECRETS OF EUROPE.

INTERESTING MEMOIRS BY M. DE BLOWITZ.

JOURNALIST'S ROMANCE.

IF in the year 1825 a "child with a big head and feeble body" had not been born in Bohemia the world would never have been the richer for that able and brilliant newsgatherer, Henri Stephan de Blowitz.

In his memoirs, issued on October 1st (Edward Arnold. 15s.), M. de Blowitz gives us an absorbing account of his thirty years as Paris correspondent to the "Times." All the chief secrets of the Courts of Europe from 1869 to the end of the nineteenth century are related with the skill and unerring dramatic touch of a practised writer and diplomat. Throughout every page we see the man de Blowitz—very human, very enthusiastic, not altogether unproud of his deeds, but saved from the pompous by a delightfully keen sense of humour.

His first great work in journalism was in connection with the Commune, and his brief pen-sketches bring vividly to mind the vindictive terrors of the times.

"In the prisons of the Chantiers we beheld squatting on the floor one of the most beautiful young women I have ever seen," states M. de Blowitz. "Her long black tresses fell over her bare shoulders, and as she had torn her dress to shreds, in order not to wear the clothes of the 'accursed Versaillais, one could see her naked body through the rents. She was tall and graceful, and on the approach of visitors she reared her head proudly, like a warhorse about to neigh.

A WILD REVOLUTIONIST.

"She compressed her lips, ground her teeth, and burst into a shrill, defiant, vindictive laugh when she recognised the officer of the prison who accompanied us. In the last struggle of the Commune she had been fighting at the side of her lover. She had seen him fall and armed with a dagger, had rushed upon the captain who had just taken the barricade and furiously stabbed him, plunging her weapon again and again into her victim.

"Before she could be removed from his body she had cut, bitten and torn it with all the fury of a hyena. She was taken to the prison covered with blood which she had dabbled over her body and clothes. She had to be bound and gagged before she would allow the blood to be washed off."

M. de Blowitz's keen notice of details often stood him in good stead. By seizing the tiny straws that float on the whirlpool of political trouble he was able to weave an important story of which he possessed only disjointed parts.

On December 31. 1874 a rumour gained ground that a pronunciamento by Martinez Campos had taken place in Spain and that the Prince of the Asturias, then in Paris, had been proclaimed King under the title of Alfonso XII.

Half an hour later M. de Blowitz was at the Spanish Embassy. The Ambassador assured him that nothing was wrong.

"I had remained below in order to watch those who entered or departed by the only door admitting to the Embassy, and to see if the Ambassador received many telegrams from abroad. When a revolution breaks out in a country, as long as the Government remains master of the situation its representatives are sure to receive ample information. For there is nothing more agreeable than preparing bulletins of victory.

"But as soon as the situation changes it is the Ambassadors who send the eager telegrams, which however, so often do not reach their destination, and to which, even when they do, there is frequently no reply. "On this occasion I saw messengers continually hurrying out with half-concealed despatches in their hands to be sent by telegraph, but during all the time that I waited I did not see a single telegraphic message entering the Embassy."

DIRECT INFORMATION.

Doubting, therefore, the Ambassador's information, M. de Blowitz obtained direct access to the Prince of the Asturias (father of the present King), who confirmed the statement, and gave him an interview, which appeared in full in the next morning's "Times."

His next journalistic feat was the manner in which he obtained news of the great German plot against France, by the publishing of which he incidentally averted a war. To trace his way, step by step would take as much space as is given to this absorbing chapter in his book.

Suffice it to say he enabled the "Times" to state that, frightened by the manner in which France had recovered from the war of 1870, Germany had decided to re-invade French territory, press on to Paris, invest the capital and take up a position on the plateau of Avron, whence Paris could be commanded and, if need be destroyed.

Having done this Germany proposed to insist on France keeping a permanently reduced army. to impose a war indemnity of 10,000,000,000frs., and to keep garrisons in the principal French towns until the whole should be paid.

This report in the "Times" was copied in every important paper in the world and so incensed the nations against Germany for her brutality in proposing to attack a country which she had already beaten a few years before, that Germany promptly climbed down and a war was averted.

In the same way the plans by which M. de Blowitz was able to publish the Treaty of Berlin, with the exception of the last two clauses, on the morning on which it was signed, and the manner in which he bluffed Bismarck into keeping the news from other papers, must be read in full to be properly appreciated. The fact that he obtained it clause by clause from a secretary whom months before he had sent to one of the diplomats of the Congress, and that he received these clauses by a systematic change of hats, is only one of a series leading up to the great coup.

"UNSER FRITZ."

Perhaps the most pathetic chapter of the whole memoirs is the one in which the story of "Frederick the Noble's" fight with death occurs. How Sir Morell Mackenzie's best efforts to cure the then Crown Prince of cancer were continually frustrated by the miserable jealousy of the German doctors, how he triumphed in making him live long enough to succeed the old Emperor William I., and the unfilial conduct of his son, the present Kaiser, are all told with dramatic force.

That the Crown Prince lived to become Frederick III. is common history, but the manner in which he received the news of his accession has so far remained the property of a select few. The scene took place in the "White Villa," at San Remo.

"The members of the household had all assembled there, and were standing in a circle. Suddenly the door opened and the Emperor appeared.

"He had become handsome again, as in the radiant days of his youth. His beard, with a few silver streaks, glowed in the brilliant light of the chandelier. Tall and well-built, he dominated the entire company.

"With a firm step he walked straight to a small table in the middle of the drawing-room, and wrote—for the tube in his throat prevented him from speaking—a few lines which he signed. An officer read out the paper aloud. It was the announcement of the death of Emperor William I., and of his own accession as Fredrick III.

The Emperor then walked towards the Empress, made a low and reverent bow paying full homage to his wife's valiant courage, and with a grave and tender gesture passed round her neck the ribbon of the Black Eagle.

The Empress, with tears in her eyes, threw herself into the arms of Frederick III. and as they embraced they gave full vent at last to their sobs, which they had so long and heroically restrained.

All present then marched past the new Emperor. Dr. Morell Mackenzie, who had performed the operation, stopped somewhat longer than the others. Frederick III. had seized his two hands, clasping them warmly. At a small table the Emperor wrote for him a few words of gratitude:—

I thank you for having made me live long enough to recompense the valiant courage of my wife.

"After this brief scene everybody left the drawing room."—"Daily Express."

MR. BUSHBY, a market gardener at Worthing, purchased at planting time four pounds of Northern Star potatoes at 10s. a pound. They were planted in a private garden, and on September 19 it was found that the total weight of the crop was 290lbs. At 5s. a pound the crop is worth £72 10s.

A RICH French banker—Mr. Morel—left to the small village of Rainey a big sum on condition that the village council undertook the burial, and that the hearse was led for three hours through the streets of the village. This condition has been fulfilled to the great edification of the children of the place.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

HUNGARIAN CRISIS BECOMES ACUTE.

PREMIER RESIGNS AGAIN.

The political situation in Hungary has again assumed a serious aspect owing to the resignation of the Premier, Count Khven Hedervary. He took this step on September 29th in consequence of his own party voting against him on the ground that his repudiation of the attacks of Dr. von Koerber, the Austrian Premier, upon Hungarian national rights in the Reichsrath the previous day was not pronounced enough. The Government majority was shattered, and it appears probable that a section of the late Ministerial supporters will join the Opposition, and the revolutionary military plans will pass the House. It was only the other day that the Emperor Francis Joseph requested the acting premier, Count Khven Hedervary, to form a new Ministry. This he succeeded in doing, but his renewed spell of office has been of short duration.

The resignation of the Premier is expected to precipitate a dangerous crisis. The "Mail's" correspondent says that owing to the difficulties in his kingdom, the Emperor has decided not to repay any royal visits this year. It appears that the leaders of the Hungarian independence party are not in entire agreement. This may endanger their cause and either lead to the total collapse of the movement or precipitate an appeal to arms. M. Franz Kossuth wishes to maintain peace at any price, but few of his immediate followers agree with him, while the extremists, led by M. Barabas, are willing, it appears to push matters even to the decision of war. The situation is everywhere considered most critical. German merchants in Budapest go in fear of their lives and several have already been threatened with sudden death.

In the Lower House of the Diet on September 30 after the disposal of the ordinary business, which occupied an hour and a-half, Count Khven Hedervary rose and announced that as a result of yesterday's vote in the House he had tendered his resignation and begged the Emperor-King to accept it. He accordingly called upon the House to adjourn pending the Constitution of a new Government. After making this declaration Count Khven, accompanied by all the other Ministers, left the House.

Count Apponyi, the President, declared that the resignation of the Cabinet was not sufficient ground for adjournment, and ruled that the House should continue its deliberations.

M. Kossuth expressed surprise that the Ministry should have "struck," and tendered his thanks to the majority for the attitude they had taken up yesterday. He expressed the wish for the appointment of a Premier who would vigorously contest the encroachments of Dr. von Koerber. It would have been desirable, he added, that the opposition to the Austrian Premier's interference in Hungarian affairs should have been unanimous.

THIEVING WITH A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.

CHARGES AGAINST PARIS NUNS.

PARIS is now excited about a sensational case of embezzlement by nuns which has just come to light. The nuns were engaged in the private hospital of the famous Paris surgeon, Professor Doyen—a name which ranks in modern surgery along with those of Sir Morell Mackenzie, Pean, Bergmann, and Esmarck, Professor Doyen had handed over the whole administration of his clinic to the nuns, the cares of his profession leaving him no time to look after his own accounts. Some months ago (says the "Daily News" correspondent) the Professor noticed that, although his practice kept increasing every year, his profits kept decreasing. He appointed a professional accountant to go over his books. After a week's investigation, this accountant demonstrated that within the last five years a sum of at least £12,000 had been embezzled. He satisfied himself, moreover, that a further £12,000 was unaccounted for, but the proof of this could not be established mathematically. Professor Doyen, enraged at the manner in which the nuns had abused his confidence, and still more angry with them possibly for having shattered some of his fondest beliefs, was about to prosecute them. But he was stopped by the fear of scandal. Some days ago he worte to the "Mother" Superior of the nuns a curt and peremptory letter declaring that if within *forty-eight* hours the stolen £12,000 about the embezzlement of which no manner of doubt was possible were not returned he would institute criminal proceedings. Two days later the professor received a registered letter containing a cheque for £8,000, but the nuns have undertaken to pay him the balance as soon as they can raise the money. The Nuns of the Holy Family are a wealthy Order, their chief establishment being at Bordeaux. They nurse wealthy patients and a few poor ones. The Mother Superior, interviewed, gives an "explanation," which is a confession. She begins by stating that the nuns left Dr. Doyen's service as poor as when they entered it. Their vow of poverty enables nuns to thieve with a clear conscience, since they do it for their Order.

HOW A DIVER CAUSED THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

An effort is being made by Captain Anderson of Penzance, to raise the Government tug Traveller, which was sunk at Devonport after collision with the cruiser Euryalus. He has the reputation of being one of the most remarkable ship recoverers in the world. Captain Anderson is also known was the man who caused a war. He is the man who was specially selected by the United States Government to descend and view the wreck of the cruiser Maine after she had been blown up in Havana Harbour. The result of his observations was the discovery that the Maine had not been torpedoed but blown up by a submarine mine and the significant fact flashed across Captain Anderson's mind that the vessel had been piloted in and brought to a mooring directly above this mine by the Spanish officials. President McKinley told Captain Anderson that his report was the direct cause of the war.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

OCTOBER 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect, Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect, Via Turkey perject. Via Suez perfect.
AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.
Cable Puerto Plata Martinique are restored.
Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.
Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.
Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.
Telegrams will be accepted only at sender's risk.
Code addresses should not be used.
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Telegrams for Dominica are subject to censorship.
Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher are not admitted.
Communication with Tonkin still interrupted,
Cable Nagasaki Fusan interrupted.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th Oct 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	19	3	40 p.m.	8	56
Teheran	20	2	36 p.m.	0	11
Suez	20	2	5 p.m.	0	41

Time occupied in the transmission h messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 20th Oct. 1903.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	25	0	1
Karachi	0	19	0	2
Madras	0	27	0	14

QUITE a noted personality of Nice has disappeared—an old beggar, who always appeared in a little cart drawn by four dogs. The late Queen Victoria never omitted to give him something when she saw him. He was believed to be quite wealthy, and has probably made his fortune and retired.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

IT has become so customary to regard the Highlands of Scotland as national sporting grounds that we are apt to forget the enormous change that has take place there even within a limited span of years. Shooting-boxes were not always as palatial as they are now, and probably few of the sportmen at present using the gun on the heather-clad hills realise the conditions which existed little more than half a century ago. An excellent illustration is given in the "Field." A young Duchess of Gordon, on inquiring how the late Duchess managed to entertain so much company at Kinrara, where there seemed no room, was told by the butler that for weeks at a time he had slept on the top of the kitchen-dresser. A niece and two other young ladies were known to have slept in the Duchess's bedroom, which probably was not large, for they were sent out to wash in the burn. Miss Macdonell, of Glengarry, who told this, said also that there was a waterfall near Ochtertyre, which the late Sir William Murray and his brothers used as their shower-bath. Other days, other ways!

Writing of Mr. Stanley Spencer's airship, many people have fallen into the mistake of supposing that the elongated balloon is a recent invention. "The Queen" this week, however, shows that it is far from being anything of the kind. So far back as 1784 General Meusnier proposed the use of the elongated balloon, and attacked the problem of aerial navigation by propulsion. The brothers Robert continued the experiment, and claimed to have obtained a deviation of 22 degs. from the direction of a light wind by means of aerial cars worked by hand, and attained a relative speed of about three miles an hour. It was recognised, however, that a much more energetic motor was required, and nothing of importance in this direction was done until 1852.

The Belgian post-office authorities have hit upon rather a good idea. Every postage-stamp has a slip attached to it which may or may not be used at the option of the person who posts the letter. This slip is worded to the effect that the communication to which it is attached is not to be delivered on the Sunday. On all stamps of every denomination this notification is to be found, and the consequence is that there is growing up in Belgium a tendency in the direction of having no letters or newspapers—for newspapers are mostly delivered by post—on the Sunday.

The disastrous weather this summer has conclusively shown the astounding vitality of eggs when much incubated, i.e., eggs within a day or two of hatching. June 19 is generally regarded as the great partridge hatching day, and that date appeared this year to have been the climax of bad weather. So bad was it that hundreds, nay probably thousands of partridges, were fairly driven off their nests, though, sad to relate, a few very devoted mothers remained at the nest and died. A great many of these deserted eggs were gathered and placed under hens; but very many keepers left them alone, and wisely, for the weather improved, and a writer in "Knowledge" vouches for many cases where the birds returned to their nests and successfully hatched off. One particular nest on this estate was deserted on the morning of June 19. It was carefully watched, and the eleven eggs were stone cold for forty-eight hours. Then the bird returned, and on the 25th hatched off nine eggs.

October 1 was the important date in the Jewish year—the day of Atonement. The "Jewish Chronicle" picturesquely anticipated the occasion. "In every corner of the wide globe where the scattered communities of our race are to be found (says that journal) they will foregather on the great Fast of Reconciliation to proclaim their membership of the brotherhood of Israel. When the muster-roll of the Jewish hosts is called at Wednesday's sunset, it will be the exceptional few who will not be ready to respond 'Adsum.' From the Northern Lights to the Southern Cross, from Canadian backwoods to the Eastern jungle, there will arise a united cry: 'Hear, O Israel, the Lord is our God, the Lord is One. Congregations will spring into existence in distant settlements, lonely families and isolated individuals will be united in sentiment to the communities from which they are separated by wide intervals of space. The emotional life is stirred into activity by a liturgy and ceremonial setting which are sublimely beautiful and picturesque."

The Emperor Francis Joseph, who is taking up such a determined attitude on the army question in Austria-Hungary, has always been a thorough soldier. He demonstrates his military sentiments by always wearing uniform and never does civilian attire except on his hunting expeditions. His military training began at the age of thirteen, says "Cassell's Magazine," and by the time of his accession at the age of eighteen, the Emperor had served as a common soldier in the ranks of artillery, cavalry, and infantry regiments. He had also learnt the duties of a sapper, working with a spade and pickaxe like every other recruit. Subsequently he did duty as an officer in regiments of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, so that his military education was practical and thorough. He fought at the battle of Santa Lucia, and he also commanded the army operating against the Italians.

Deer stalking, which is now in full swing beyond the Tweed, is one of the most expensive of sports, and even modest forests in the Highlands let for thousands of pounds during the season. The only real deer forest in England where stags are stalked and shot is on Martindale Fell, near Ullswater. It is the property of Mr. J. E. Hasell, of Dalemain, Penrith (says "Country Life"), and is in every sense a true deer forest, and much wider than many of the Scotch forests where the deer are often kept on the ground by a wire fance. These Martindale stags could go to London if they pleased, and are said at times to wander to a considerable distance. They grow to be heavy stags, but "royals" are not common; apparently the ground is not so well suited to promote horn growth as is that in dryer climates than the Lake country.

The Kumaun Hills can claim to afford about the most majestic scenery that the world knows. Here was the traditional home of the ancient hero-gods of India. There could indeed, be imagined no fittest birthplace for these Eastern Titans. In a tract of land no more than 150 miles in length and 40 miles in breadth, says "The King and His Army and Navy," over thirty peaks rise above 18,000ft., while among them the most famous, though not the highest, Nandakot to wit, which lifts itself over 22,000ft. above sea-level, is the traditional couch of the great goddess Nanda. The whole range is an object of veneration to the Hindus. Every crag and summit has its local deity and shrine. It may be added that the climate is delightfully mild and almost sub-tropical even at an elevation of upwards of 5,000ft.

The "Autocar" records an amusing incident which occurred a few days since near a southern seaside resort. Twelve months ago an automobilist was fined for an alleged excess of the legal limit. When in the district again last week he recognised, loitering by the roadside disguise as a labourer, the constable who had stopped him twelve months before. He stopped and spoke to the man, who also recognised him, and, before the disguised constable realised what he was doing, the automobilist got out his camera. Then it dawned on the man he was about to be photographed in his disguise, and to the huge delight of the onlookers he took to his heels, pursued by the lithe, long-limbed automobilist and his all-embracing camera. The chase was of short duration, and the constable was soon run to earth, taking his defeat with good grace when he found that escape was impossible.

The clearing of the site of Newgate Prison has brought to light some remains of the Roman wall of London, which was built along the crest of the slope at the foot of which ran the turbulent Fleet. Whilst the prison was in use the wall could be seen along the east side of a passage that communicated between the gaol and the Central Criminal Court, and a continuation of it, southwards, still forms the western boundary of the garden appertaining to the houses in Amen-court of the Canons of St. Paul's. The wall in the prison was covered with plaster, in which were scratched the initials of the names of condemned felons who had been buried in quicklime beneath the flagstones of the passage.

THE adult members of Wortley (Leeds) parish church choir and the choirmaster having tendered notice to quit, the rest of the choir have threatened to join the strikers. The vicar desires a voluntary choir, and says that the luxury of a trained choir can no longer be afforded.

A NUMBER of Shanghai natives having attempted to burgle a house outside the Settlement were caught and marched to gaol, tied together by their pigtails. On the way one of the men drew out a knife, severed his bonds, and escaped. The police are now searching for him with the aid of the half pigtail.

WRITERS AND READERS.

One of Ruskin's earlier works The King of the Golden River, is about to be issued, with Doyle's illustrations by Mr George Allen in a shilling edition. This fairy tale was written in 1841 for the amusement of a young lady, namely Miss Euphemia Gray, who eventually, became Lady Millais. In Præterita Ruskin modestly described it as totally valueless, but it has always been a great favourite none the less.

The issue of a new library edition of Motley's works is to be commenced this month by Mr. John Murray. It will run to nine volumes, The Rise of the Dutch Republic which is to be issued first requiring three volumes, whilst four will hold The History of the United Netherlands and John of Barneveld will fill two. The edition will be illustrated.

The long-announced art publication, Venice and its Story, will be issued this season by Messrs. Dent. The author, Mr. Thomas Okey, gives a brief survey of the millennial story of the Venetian state, followed by a description of the present-day city's principal historic monuments and artistic treasures. A great feature of the volume will be the illustrations, fifty of which are from sketches in oils by Mr. O. F. M. Ward and Mr. W. K. Hinchliff, and fifty are black and white pictures by Miss Nelly Erichsen. In addition there is a reproduction in colours for the frontispiece of Bellini's portrait of Leonardo Loredano. The cover has been designed by Mr. Reginald L. Knowles.

One of the busiest of present-day authors is Mr. Justin McCarthy, who is now engaged in his retreat at Westgate on four different literary undertakings. He is revising the proofs of Portraits of the Sixties, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish on the 23rd inst. His autobiography will be issued shortly by Messrs. Chatto and Windus, and in this he tells in his usual happy style of his early days in Ireland and of his youthful journalistic experiences. Mr. McCarthy is also re-writing the first volume of A History of the Four Georges, and is bringing down A History of Our Own Times from 1897 to the accession of King Edward.

Professor Edward Browne, of Pembroke College, Cambridge, has written an introduction to Mr. Myron H. Phelp's new book, The Life and Teachings of Abbas Effendi. This account of the life of the present head of the Babi, or Behali religion will be published by Messrs Putnam, and will no doubt excite considerable interest owing to the recent massacres among the Behalis,

Mr. Michael Davitt's new book, Within the Pale: The True Story of Anti-Semitic Persecutions in Russia, will be published early next month by Messrs Hurst and Blackett, Mr. Davitt has been to Russia with a view of finding out all that can be said about these terrible crusades of crime.

The number of plants in South Africa is so great that all that can be done is to understand the structure of a certain number only. This is a sentence from the preface of a book by Professor G Henslow on South African Flowering Plants, which is to be published this month by Messrs. Longmans. He apologetically adds that it is impossible to make botany so simple that a child will be able to follow the details without assistance. Botany requires a considerable effort, as much as any other subject.

Motor-cars have become so popular in London that it is not surprising to hear of a novelist who has utilized them as prominent features in a story. The Motor Pirate is a novel by Mr. G Sidney Paternoster which Messrs Chatto and Windus are about to publish. The book will contain a number of illustrations by Mr. Charles R, Sykes,

A collection of Mr. John Davidson's writings is to be published next week by Mr. Grant Richards, the title of the volume being A Rosary. The works selected include The Coronation Ode which appeared in "The Daily Chronicle," and a variety of prose and poetry contributed to different journals. Mr. John Ashton's "Gossip in the First Decade of Victoria's Reign" will contain a number of illustrations from old cartoons, broadsheets, &c. The book will be published next week by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, and should prove interesting reading.

Mr. C. Trice Martin, of the Record Office, has contributed an introduction to a new and revised edition of "How to Decipher and Study Old Documents," by Mrs. John H. Cope. This edition will be illustrated, and will be published by Mr. Elliot Stock.

Mr. John Coleman's reminiscence, which Messrs. Hutchinson will publish, are nearly ready. They will be in two volumes and will include recollections of the most eminent actors, authors and impresarios of the past half-century. This fact suggests the title which is Fifty Years of an Actor's Life,

A Library of Great Novelists is the title of a new series about to be started by Messrs, Blackie, The books will contain no notes or laudatory introductions, but there will be a biographical sketch of the author of each volume, There will, of course, be illustrations. The series is to start on the 15th inst. with The Newcomes, which in due course will be succeeded by Jane Eyre, John Halifax, Gentleman, Barchester Towers, (one of the few novels of Anthony Trollope that is read nowadays) and The Caxtons,

An elaborately illustrated volume giving the history of the Bourbon chateaux is to be published next week by Messrs. Putnam. The text has been written by Miss Elisabeth W. Champney, and the illustrations include seven photogravures. The same publishers are about to issue a new edition of Miss France Elliot's Old Court Life in France, which has had a large sale in England, the United States, and France.

Mr. George Allen is about to publish The Squire, by Miss E. L. Haverfield.—A Lady of Misrule, by Mr. Henry Cresswell, will be issued shortly by Messrs. Chatto and Windus.—Mr. John Murray will publish The Odd Job Man, by Mr. Oliver Onions, shortly.—Mrs. Sarah Tytler's new novel will be issued shortly. It is to be called Sir David's Visitors. —The Bayswater Miracle, by Mr. Frank Richardson, will be ready this month. The cover has been designed by the author.—A number of novels by popular writers will be published this month by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett. Among them may be mentioned Her Own People, by Mrs. B. M. Croker; and The Man from Downing-street, by Mr. William Le Queux.—Mr. W. Heinemann will publish shortly. The Masterfolk, by Mr. Haldane Macfall. This is a story of artistic life in London and Paris.

Mr. G. C. Moore-Smith has written a life of John Colborne, Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, It will be published by Mr. John Murray.—The Origin and Growth of the English Colonies, by Mr. H. B. Egerton is about to be issued by the Oxford University Press. —Mr. W. E. Curtis a foreign correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News," is revising the proofs of his new book Syria and Palestine To-day, which Messrs. Oliphant, Henderson, and Ferrier will issue. Two volumes of Kindergarten plays in verse, by Miss Clementina Black, are to be published by Mr. Brimley Johnson.—Stars of the Desert is the title of a volume of poetry by Mr. Laurence Hope which Mr. Heinemann will publish shortly —Messrs Ellis and Elvey have in the press an edition of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's translation of Dante's Vita Nuova, with nine illustrations from Rossetti's designs—A poetic drama by Miss H L Childe Pemberton, entitled Carmela, is to be published by Mr Elkin Mathews,—Messrs Treherne are preparing for immediate issue Queer Things about Japan, by Mr Douglas Sladen, with coloured illustrations by distinguished Japanese artists.

There are so many multi-millionaires about now-a-days, that perhaps Mr. Wells may be fortunate enough to catch a millionaire to give him a free hand to found his critical review. A proprietor with plenty of money and no views would serve Mr. Wells's turn better than the State. Then he might collect his inspired reviewers, secure with his princely pay their exclusive service, and set them to work. Even then it is to be feared the literary millennium would not arrive. The endowed reviewers would inevitably settle into fogeydom, and become in turn the mark of the lively scorn of the next generation of inspired reviewers.

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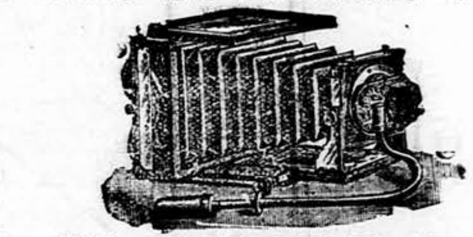

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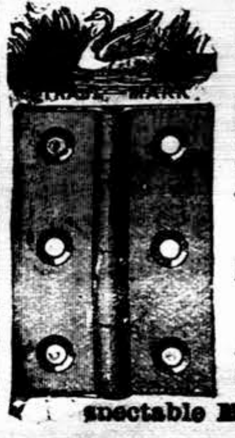

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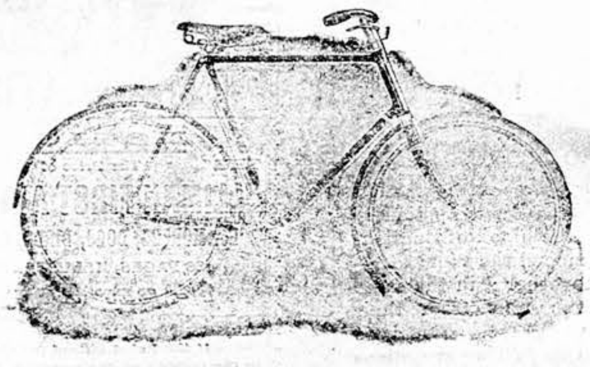

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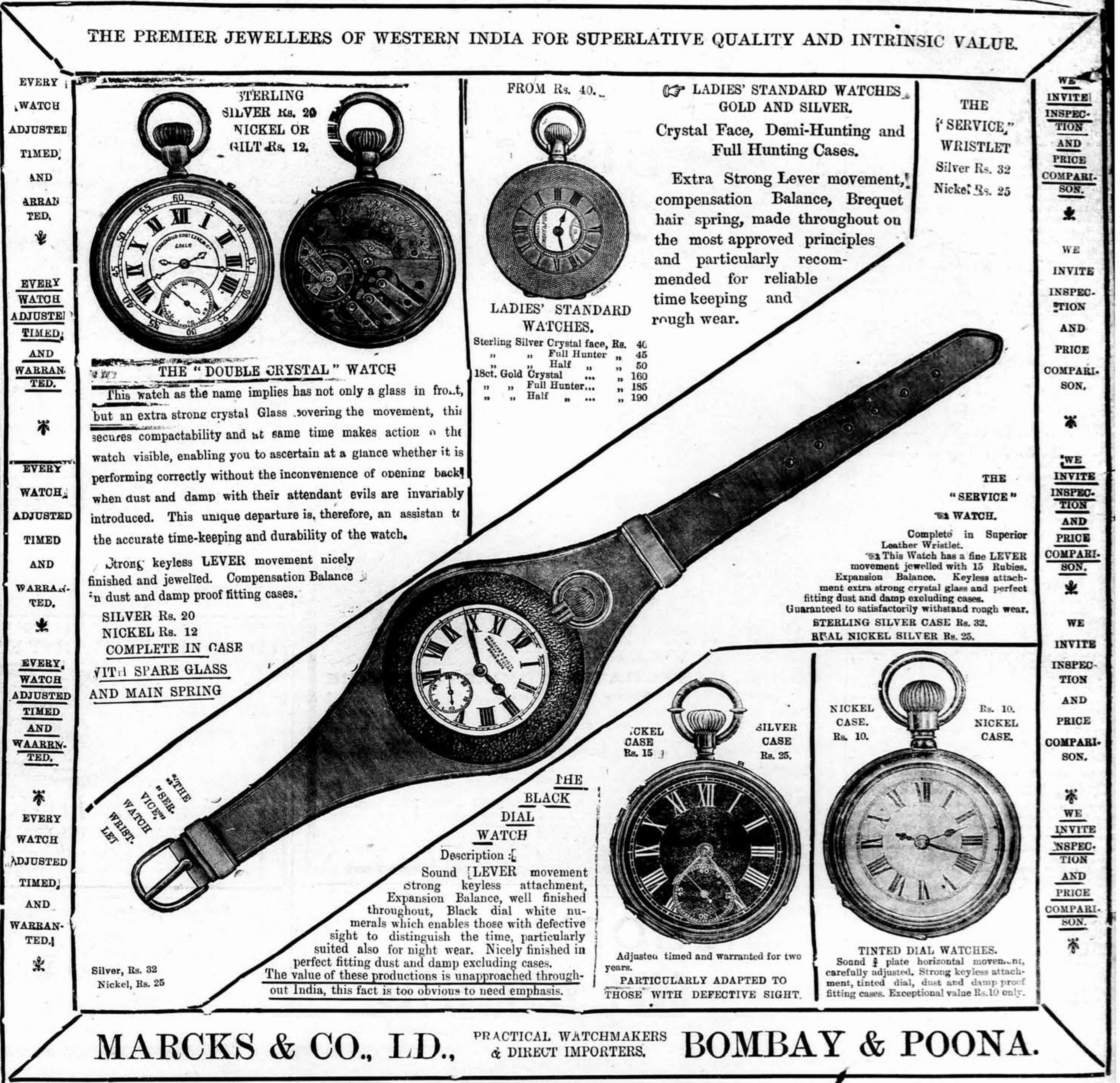

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